

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



VOL. XL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER, 1941

NO. 10

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

News

Social Art

Education

Technical

Pictures poetry

Editorial opinion

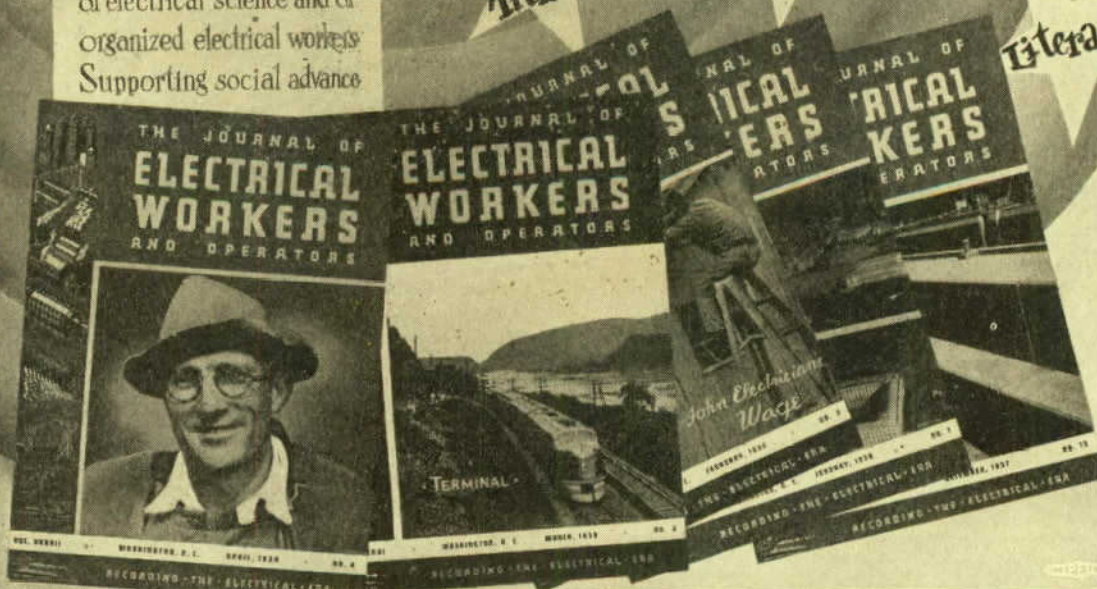
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Outstanding labor magazine
read by workers, students,
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in all branches of the
Electrical Industry.

Chronicling the progress
of electrical science and of
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Supporting social advance.



The Union

Yesterday = Today = Tomorrow



Fifty Years of Life and Service

1891 - 1941

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Magazine

CHAT

"Happy Birthday!"

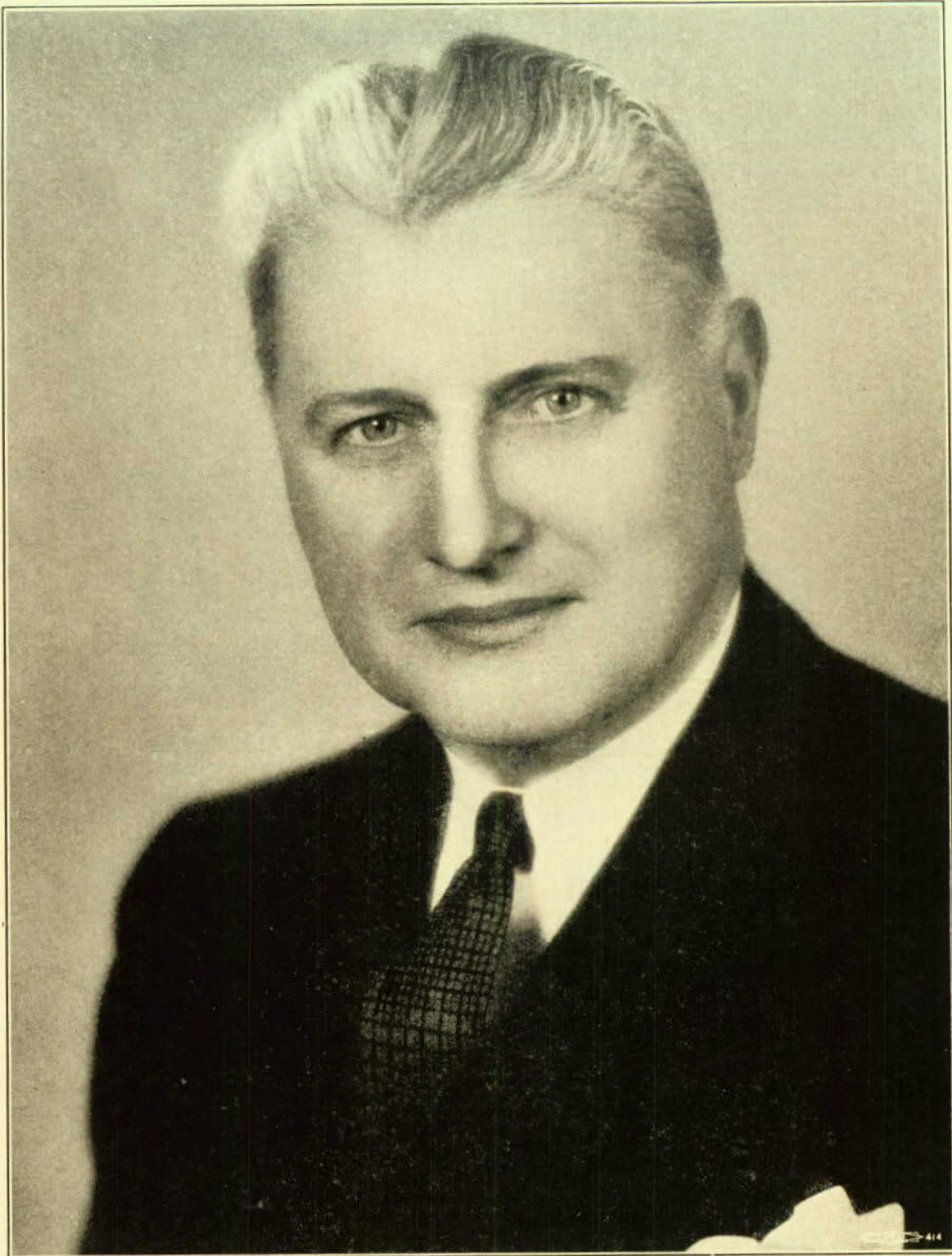
This pleasant salutation has fallen upon the ears of every delegate of the international convention, of every member of this great organization as a child. Birthdays to children mean surprises, unexpected presents and a tantalizing promise of a rosy future.

"Happy Birthday" is now uttered in behalf of a great labor organization at its completion of 50 years of life and service.

In a changing world everything is relative and 50 years is not long even in the life of a great labor organization. It may well be—and this is our hope—150 years from now "Happy Birthday" will be ringing in the ears of members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers when the second century of its life and usefulness is reached. The first 50 years then will be regarded merely as the formative period in the union's life. All the sacrifices, the disappointments, the achievements, the hopes, the aspirations which distinguish its first half-century of struggle will find a paragraph then in the union history under the legend "Formative Period."

As for that, it is but a bit of odd fancy. This is the immediate present—a present of awful immediacy. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has never met in a convention at an hour more pregnant with meaning and suspense than the hour at which they meet in St. Louis in 1941.

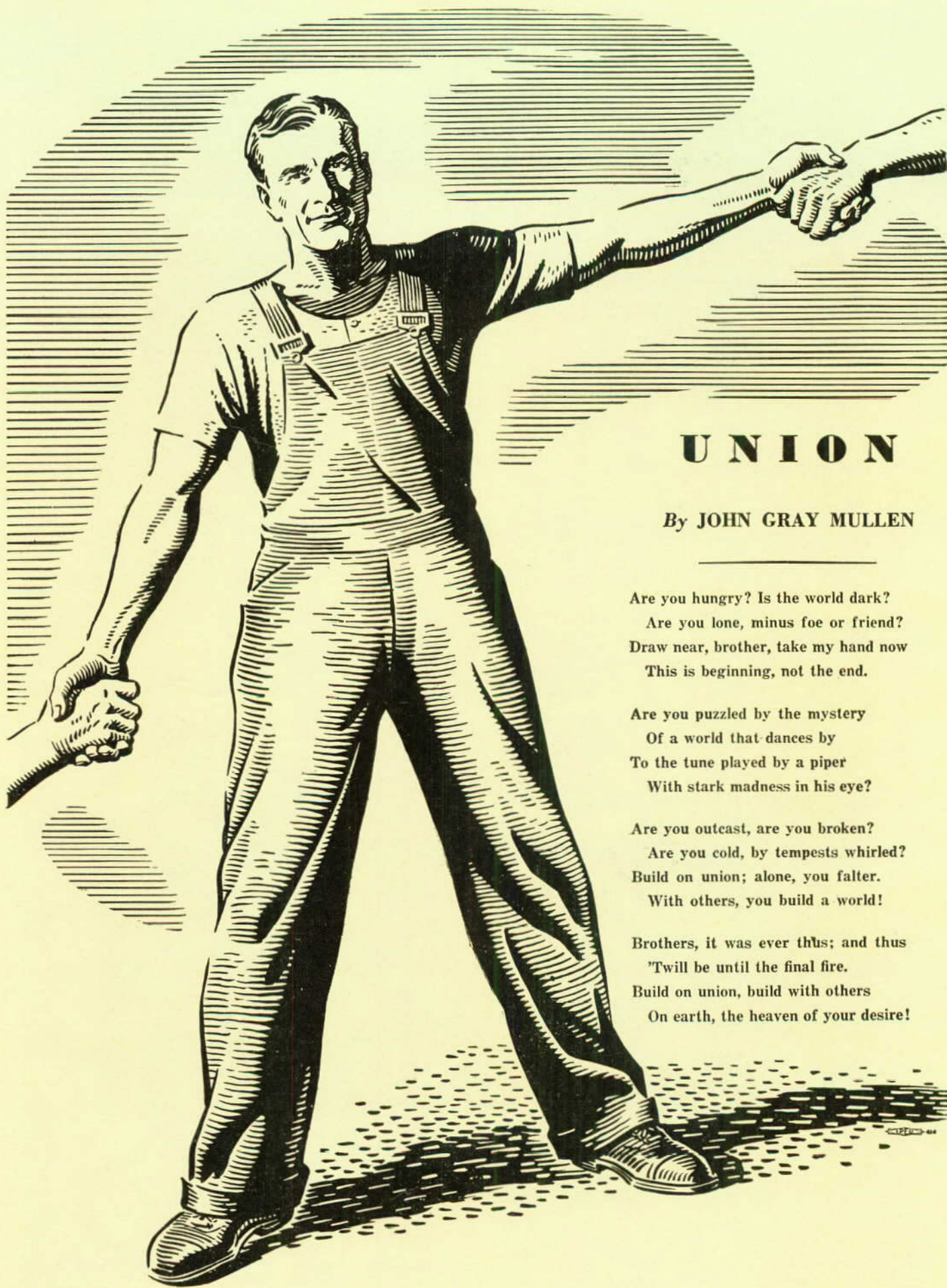
But "Happy Birthday" may well be said because this organization has weathered tremendous storms during these 50 years, has solved its problems, has grown in membership and in wisdom, and now faces the future with courage, loyalty and confidence.



ED. J. BROWN
International President
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers



G. M. BUGNIAZET
International Secretary
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers



U N I O N

By JOHN GRAY MULLEN

Are you hungry? Is the world dark?
Are you lone, minus foe or friend?
Draw near, brother, take my hand now
This is beginning, not the end.

Are you puzzled by the mystery
Of a world that dances by
To the tune played by a piper
With stark madness in his eye?

Are you outcast, are you broken?
Are you cold, by tempests whirled?
Build on union; alone, you falter.
With others, you build a world!

Brothers, it was ever thus; and thus
'Twill be until the final fire.
Build on union, build with others
On earth, the heaven of your desire!



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UNION *Is Base* of DEMOCRATIC LIFE

"DO you remember the last convention at Miami, Florida? That was in 1929 at the very beginning of the great depression. Do you recall how the business of the convention was forgotten at times and men stood around in excited knots, discussed the impending stock market crash and the threatened economic system? Do you recall the mingled hope and despair of many?

"Do you remember how a few thought that the downfall was but temporary and that prosperity was just around the corner, how many were more pessimistic and moved into the future with uncertainty and dismay? That was but 12 years ago and we are now moving in a changing world—a world utterly unlike the convention world of 1929. Now we know that the great crash of 1929 represented not only a change in the business cycle but the beginning of a world revolution."

ONE FIRM FACT

Thus one member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers recently summarized the contrast between the conditions under which the Miami convention of 1929 met and the conditions under which the 1941 anniversary convention meets in St. Louis. All the tugs and strains, the storm and stress of the present hour can be seen as a part of a rapidly changing world. To thinking men one thing stands out firmly. *The labor union is a basis of democratic life.* This has been revealed recurrently and constantly during the last 12 years—dramatically and inevitably during the last decade, and we know now that the labor union has the greatest stake in democracy. That is why the free trade unions of the American Federation of Labor are giving themselves so completely to the defense operations of the government. Labor unionists have only to recall what happened to the labor unions in Germany with the coming of Hitler. They were liquidated overnight. The labor offices were turned over to dummy commissars of the Hitler government. Their funds were attached. Their leaders were thrown in jail and hanged. Their families were made destitute. In every country which

Defense preparation stresses anew fact that free unions have more to lose by totalitarianism than other sections of population

Germany has subjugated, the labor movement has met a similar fate. Labor unionists, therefore, if they believe in their organizations and the principles of their organizations, must pledge themselves wholeheartedly to the defeat of totalitarianism. This is the outstanding fact materializing out of the decade which lies between the convention of 1929 and the convention of 1941.

ERA OF READJUSTMENT

The 1941 convention marks the fiftieth anniversary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Three-quarters of that half-century were spent in the ups and downs of capitalistic society. The last quarter has been spent in the readjustment away from a collapsing economy toward the creation of a new economy. What has happened during the last 12 years, therefore, is of strong importance to every labor unionist. The most marked gain in the United States since the last convention revolves around *the legalization of collective bargaining.* Technically labor has always had the right to organize and that general principle has never actually been abrogated but, as everyone knows, during the first three-quarters of the union's life, collective bargaining was undermined by yellow-dog contracts, the widespread use of injunctions in labor disputes, the hewing away of rights and privileges by the courts, and the rise of company unionism.

When the crash of 1929 came, and the change of administration followed in 1932, there was tremendous pressure put upon Congress by the American Federation of Labor to pass legislation that would guarantee the rights of organization and collective bargaining. This was done, and though in the administration of the National Labor Relations Board

there was immoderate use of power, collective bargaining has become a legal right, and labor has widened its influence and its membership.

Another strong trend that has revealed itself during the last 12 years, since the Miami convention, is the rise in popularity of the theory that prosperity depends more upon adequate consumption than it does on full production. Labor had been hammering away on this idea for nearly 50 years. Back in the Nineties when the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was being established, labor speakers and writers were pointing out that as long as labor could not buy back the goods that it produced, we would have depressions and rank poverty. The old theory, now being discarded, was that if the mills ground out goods, these goods would somehow find a market and everybody would be at work. With the rise of cartels, monopolies, there was sweeping power vested in employers to close down factories at will, depressions came periodically, and labor was made to suffer. One of the principles upon which the first Roosevelt administration, and the second and the third have operated, is that free flowing channels of distribution are necessary to iron out business cycles. There have been various manifestations of this economic creed. There has been a strong program of public works, there have been the CCC and the WPA, and there has been the subsidization of businesses. There is no proof yet that the *consumption theory* of economics is completely sound, but new laboratory tests of this theory are going forward today as billions are being pumped into the economic system under the defense program.

GOVERNMENT IN ECONOMICS

Along with the consumption theory of economics, which was untried in 1929, has developed faith in *state intervention* in the economic system. The question has constantly materialized and thrown itself at the American people: what is the legitimate sphere in a democracy of a central state; how far may the state intervene, and preserve democracy? State intervention has been a worldwide phenomenon. It is not peculiar to the United States alone. In 1937 F. E. Lawley published a two volume study called "The Growth of Collective Economy." This is an accurate survey of the rise of state intervention throughout the world. He describes experiments in Great Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switz-

erland, Argentine and many other countries. This study describes the experimentation of the United States as follows:

"A large number and a wide variety of special forms of public operation of industrial concerns and services have been developed, mostly since President Roosevelt took office in 1933. Most of these organizations have as their main functions those of control; but some of their functions put them in this category, as a later section of this chapter will show. They include: Reconstruction and Finance Corporation; Commodity Credit Corporation; Farm Credit Administration; former Federal Farm Board and Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Federal Surplus Relief Corporation; Public Works Administration; Home Owners' Loan Corporation; Emergency Conservation, Emergency Relief, Civil Works' and Works' Progress Administrations.

"President Roosevelt has embarked on a gigantic national plan of public ownership and control in the electricity industry. He is carrying out 15 huge power schemes, of which the most important are on the Colorado River, the Columbia River, the Tennessee River and the St. Lawrence.

"The Boulder Canyon project, on the Colorado River, including the Hoover (or Boulder) Dam project (recently completed), is designed to protect the Imperial and Yuma valleys from floods and drought, to extend the irrigated area in

Arizona and California, to furnish additional water for domestic and other uses in the coast counties of California, and to produce electric power.

"The St. Lawrence scheme, to control the fast-flowing waters of the International Rapids Section at the northeastern part of the United States, to complete a great water highway from the heart of the American continent through the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean and to produce electric power, awaits approval by the United States Senate of a treaty with Canada and action by the New York State Government regarding the building of the proposed power plants.

POWER ENVISIONED

"The Columbia River project envisages the irrigation of vast areas of land, to attract new industries and the production of power. The Tennessee River scheme intends to use the rapid current and great falls of the river to afford flood control, improve navigability, produce cheap fertilizers for farmers and produce electric power. During a 15-year battle over the Muscle Shoals section of this scheme, two previous United States Presidents had vetoed Congress schemes for government operation of the properties; but President Roosevelt passed* an Act for government operation of the Muscle Shoals plant as part of the Tennessee Valley scheme.

"The President stated that he meant to use these schemes to set up 'yardsticks'

* Signed.

to let the people know the proper price they ought to pay for electricity and measure private enterprises' charges, to cheapen power, and make it abundant for use in agriculture, industry and every home.

"The Tennessee Valley scheme has an even wider scope; it is a vast attempt at national planning of the reconstruction of a huge rural area, with the setting up of model communities, large-scale zoning, the establishment of minor industries, the manufacture of cheap phosphates and their combination with a rational use of leguminous plants, and the sale of power up to the mountaineers themselves, flood control, checking of soil-erosion, reforestation, elimination from agricultural use of marginal lands and distribution and diversification of industry. These purposes are to be achieved throughout the larger national plan. The Tennessee Valley Authority's operations extend over an area nearly as big as England.

"This Authority ('TVA'), responsible for the development of the plan, is a government organization, responsible directly to the President, a corporation clothed with the power of government, but possessed of the flexibility and initiative of private enterprise. Under a new government bill to extend its powers, passed by the House of Representatives in July, 1935, it is to be a government corporation, headed by a board of three directors (serving five, 10 and 15 years). It would be modelled somewhat along the lines of the Port of New York Authority. It could build transmission lines, in competition with existing private ones, and could sell power independently at less than cost of production. Its permission must be obtained before any further dams or 'appurtenant' works are constructed on the river or any of its tributaries.

FAVORING COOPERATIVES

"Further operations would begin with the development of Cove Creek Dam and a transmission line from Muscle Shoals (already built for war purposes but now seen to have a peace, agricultural and industrial value), and production of fertilizers and their ingredients. The corporation would contract with commercial producers of such fertilizers or fertilizer materials as might be needed in the government's programme in excess of production by government plants. It would arrange with farmers or farm organizations for large-scale practical use of the new form of fertilizers, and would cooperate in local experimental work. It would manufacture fixed nitrogen at Muscle Shoals by using and modernizing existing plants, etc. It would sell surplus power, not used in its operations, to states, counties, municipalities, corporations, partnerships or individuals and contract for this purpose, not exceeding 20 years. In such sale preference would be given to public bodies, or cooperative organizations of citizens or farms. Contracts made with private companies or individuals for sale of power to be resold at a profit would be subject to cancellation at two years' notice, if needed to supply demands of public bodies. If any public body or public or cooperative or-



Birthplace of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, St. Louis

ganization of citizens or farmers not organized for profit, or any two or more of them, agree to build a transmission line to the government generating place or main government-owned transmission line, the corporation could contract with them for up to 30 years.

"The Federal Power Commission could fix the reasonable, just and fair price of any power resold by a corporation or individual receiving from the corporation surplus power.

"To enable cities, counties and towns in Alabama to take advantage of this scheme legislation has been passed in this state allowing these public authorities to buy, build and operate power and light plants and electricity transmission lines.

"The Tennessee Valley Authority has begun work well. To encourage electrification it has created the subsidiary, Electric Home and Farm Authority, to sell electric appliances. It has stimulated cooperative enterprise and has started to cut out superfluous intermediate costs.

"Another huge scheme recently put forward by the Mississippi Committee of the Public Works' Administration is for a vast development of the Mississippi Valley, by electrification, flood control, navigation and fighting against erosion.

CREDIT CONTROL

"When the 1935 Banking Bill was being discussed in the Senate, Senator Nye proposed to set up a 'Bank of the United States' with full powers over the flow of credit and issue of currency, national direct control over every private or joint stock bank and with a representative of each state on the board. This plan was defeated.

"In November, 1935, New York municipality arranged, tentatively, to acquire the entire elevated and underground railway system from operating companies, by payment in bonds; issued by a Board of Transport Control, to be created to manage one of the largest quasi-municipal undertakings in the world.

"In January, 1936, the federal government allotted over \$11½ million for the building of a vehicular tunnel under East River between Midtown Manhattan and the borough of Queens, conditional upon the passing by New York State Legislature of amendments to the Act creating the Queens-Midtown Tunnel Authority.

CANAL ZONE OPERATION

"The Panama Canal Zone is a strip of land, five miles on each side of the Canal excluding the cities of Panama and Colon, granted to the United States by the 1903-4 Treaty ratification and agreement on payment of compensation. No land in the Zone is privately owned. The United States obtained the right of building the canal across the Isthmus. Moreover, it owns the railway connecting the above two cities.

"The Zone is a government reservation administered by an organization called the Panama Canal, an independent organization in the government service, directed by a governor, under the President of the United States, represented by the



1200 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W.

Present International Headquarters

Owned by the

Electrical Workers Benefit Association

Secretary for War in the administration of Canal affairs.

"Together with the Panama Canal, the United States Government owns and runs two railways, some hotels, restaurants and shops."

Along with this rise in state intervention has come a move to build a floor under wages and put a ceiling over hours. This has manifested itself in the Wage and Hour Administration in the United States but it had forerunners in many minimum wage laws in the different states and statutes regulating hours.

Besides this changing picture briefly described in the foregoing eventuating since 1929, there have been other trends of importance to electrical workers in particular. The rapid mechanization with its growing disease of unemployment continues to show itself during the present. Labor's own theory about the crash in 1929 has never been refuted. Labor declared that in the midst of the greatest prosperity this country went into a tail spin simply because too little was paid out in wages and too much was paid out in dividends and surplus profits. As a result, business men farmed out these profits in foreign countries, or

gambled them on the stock exchange. The result was inevitable. Great profits have been made possible by the mechanization of industry, the use of mass production and the elimination of man power without rise in labor costs. This trend has not been interrupted during the reform period of 1932-41. Mechanization goes forward and no bona fide solution of the problem of machine production has been offered even during this period. Considerable attention was given this problem by the Temporary National Economic Committee of the Senate under Senator O'Mahoney, and the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL published last year the proposal to tax the machine in order to accumulate funds to take care of the unemployed.

This problem, however, and all others remain in the land of theory and produce no practical results.

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY CHANGES

Since 1929 the electrical industry has manifested marked changes. The first which naturally comes to mind is the rise of public power. Great publicly-owned units of production and distribution centering in the Tennessee Valley,

(Continued on page 559)

21st CONVENTION

Completes Long Procession

THE golden bell of unionism is ringing out the fiftieth year of I. B. E. W. activity—50 years of courage and labor and sacrifice—50 years that have brought realization of worthwhile gain. This anniversary year also brings another milestone in convention history, for October will see the opening of the twenty-first convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in the same city of St. Louis where the organization was born, half a century ago. A twenty-first convention—to complete the long procession that began in 1891 and has stretched out through the years to this day of electrical progress and triumph, 1941!

Those who love the Brotherhood will never relinquish the memory of that brave little first convention—that humble meeting that was to give rise to great conventions of 50 years to come. Altogether, there were only 10 delegates who gathered in St. Louis in November, 1891, 10 delegates who represented eight struggling unions with approximately 300 electrical workers. How humble a showing for the beginning of a national organization! The delegates sought ways and means of dodging reporters, in order to conceal from the public just how small their convention was. Here were just 10 men to do a job that seemed overwhelming in the outlook. But these were stout-hearted men of courage and conviction. "Give me 10 men who are stout-hearted men and I'll soon give you 10,000 more!" This stirring line could surely be applied to Henry Miller and J. T. Kelly and the others who founded, organized, increased and inspired the great National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as it was then called. They worked with so much enthusiasm and real vigor that one year later when the Chicago convention convened in November of 1892, 24 locals sent delegates and the number of unions in good standing had reached a total of 43 with an approximate membership of 1,600.

RAPID GROWTH

By 1893, when the third convention opened in Cleveland, the number of local unions had increased to 65.

Through these first conventions, it was only the gallant spirit of its leaders that caused the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to grow and prosper. Some of the early delegates bummed their way to St. Louis and Chicago and Cleveland to attend. Some of them worked in these cities at their electrical trade to earn enough money to get back to their homes again. But no sacrifice is too great, no effort too trying for men with vision and the courage of their own convictions.

And thus the convention procession

Stately list of international gatherings reflects economic life of nation

continued through the years, gathering members here and there and expanding north and south and east and west, growing stronger and becoming more respected as time went on.

The financial burden of holding a convention yearly became a little too great for the local unions to bear, so it was voted at the Cleveland convention to convene only biennially, and thus the next convention was not held until 1895.

The two years that preceded this convention, however, nearly proved disastrous for the struggling union. Hard times caused by the panic of 1893 broke up many of the locals. The life of the or-

ganization trembled in the balance, but again courage and tenacity of purpose on the part of the union leaders brought the Brotherhood through the crisis.

STARTING OVER

The Washington convention, called in November of 1895, bore the scars of this crisis, however. When it opened there were only 11 delegates in attendance and eight locals represented by proxy, out of a total of 49 locals in good standing. Thus after four years of concerted effort, this fourth convention was merely a repetition of the first modest meeting—with one exception—it was now financially in a much more deplorable state. However, the serious financial condition in which the delegates found their organization stimulated the placing of the Brotherhood on a more stable financial foundation. With this impetus, the union made marked advances, and at the end of the next two years when the fifth convention was convened in Detroit, in 1897, the secretary could report, for the first time, a balance in the treasury. There was also a gratifying increase in membership and the tide seemed to have turned in favor of the organization.

Two years later, in 1899, when the Brotherhood met in Pittsburgh, the most outstanding feature of the convention was the changing of the name of the organization from **National** to **International** Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, because at this early date the Brotherhood had made such progress that locals had been established in Canada. Today there are 55 Canadian local unions and locals have been established in the outposts of Newfoundland, Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone and Hawaii.

The next convention returned to St. Louis in October of 1901 and substantial progress was made. The eighth convention, in 1903, was held in Salt Lake City, Utah, and it is notable that in this year a full-time salary was voted to International President Frank McNulty, who was thus enabled to devote his entire efforts to the affairs of the Brotherhood, particularly to persuade local unions not to strike on every provocation. Harmony and a great increase in membership immediately manifested itself. In that year, 1903, membership increased by 9,922 new members, bringing the total to 12,807.

MEMBERSHIP RISES

In 1905, the ninth convention call came from the south, and Louisville, Ky., became the convention's next host. At this meeting it was discovered that the membership had nearly doubled since the Salt Lake City convention and the total had now increased to 24,000. The Louisville convention is memorable for a number of important changes that were made, particularly with reference to the grand executive board and the establishment of district councils. It was also decided that a four-year period should elapse before the calling of another convention.

Consequently, the tenth convention of the I. B. E. W. was not convened in Chicago until 1909. There were stormy days

(Continued on page 559)



CLIFF PORTER

Lineman for A. T. & T., a member of old Local No. 156. This reproduction from an old tintype was sent in by Willard F. Barber, pension member, who was initiated by Henry Miller.



NATIONAL I. B. E. W. SHRINE

Established in Washington

Grave of Henry Miller acquired by Brotherhood and enshrined at Glenwood Cemetery

THE city of Washington, the nation's capital, is a city of shrines. One notable piece of sculpture is a monument to Samuel Gompers, placed at Massachusetts Avenue and Tenth Street by the contributions of American workers.

Generals, admirals, presidents and others are honored in stone. A new shrine—unique in its significance—is now added. This is the grave of Henry Miller, first president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in Glenwood Cemetery, not far from the heart of the city.

Henry Miller was 38 years old in 1891, the year the Brotherhood was founded. He was a young lineman with a zeal for organization and a passion for helping his fellowmen. He played a large part in the formation of the Brotherhood and was honored by being its first president. Nothing that the organization can do in recognizing his service can be too much.

LIFE OF SELF-SACRIFICE

It is notable that he gave up the presidency in 1893 largely because he wanted to further serve his organization by going out and getting new members and founding new local unions. He spent much of his own income in organization work.

In 1896, when he was only 43 years old, Henry Miller was at work climbing poles in Washington, D. C., for the Potomac Electric Power Company. One fatal day that summer he made contact with a high tension wire, was knocked from the pole and died. The Potomac Electric Power Company, a public utility, recognized his work as a skilled lineman and his significance as a leader of men. They took his body to the funeral parlor of Joseph F. Birch's Sons, in Georgetown, well-established funeral director, paid the funeral expenses and interred his body in a pleasant plot of ground in Glenwood Cemetery.

A journey to this cemetery is not an unpleasant task. It is a well-kept acreage with many mausoleums and monuments to men more widely known than Henry Miller. Miller's grave is in Section F, Range B, Site 179. The grave is grassy and well-kept and is marked by a sturdy granite slab bearing the following inscription:

In Memory of Henry Miller

1853—1896

Founder of the

National Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers

A Life Devoted to the Interests of
His Fellow Workers

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has contacted Joseph F. Birch's Sons and the president of the Potomac Electric Power Company and arranged for the transfer of this grave for perpetual care to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. At the foot of the grave the Brotherhood has placed an enduring bronze footplate with the seal of the union and this inscription:

Placed here in November, 1941, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers by order of the International Executive Council of the organization which Henry Miller founded.

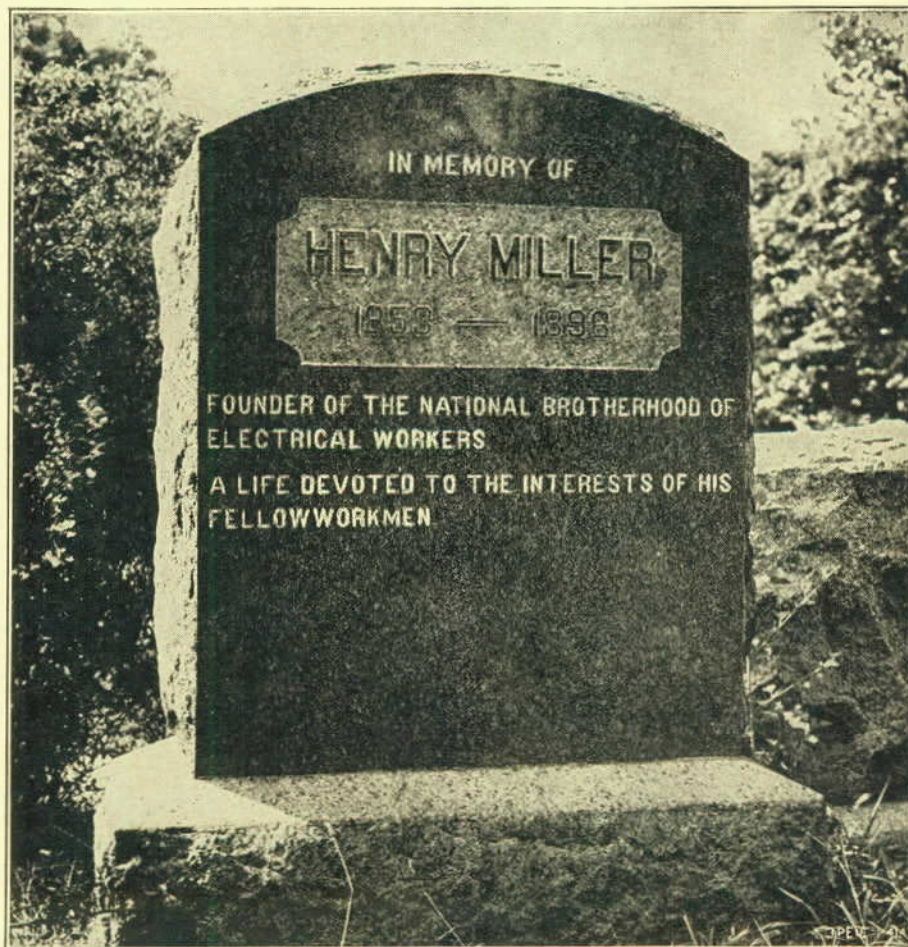
"Lo, his name led all the rest."

It is expected that the creation of this I. B. E. W. shrine in the nation's capital will mark the beginning of a great tradition. Many members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers journey to the nation's capital. Many will include now in their Washington itinerary as they visit national shrines the shrine now created to honor the first and zealous president of the union. Many men still alive knew Henry Miller. They respected him for what he was and the new generation will learn to respect him for the great monument to human fellowship—the union—which he helped to found and operate.

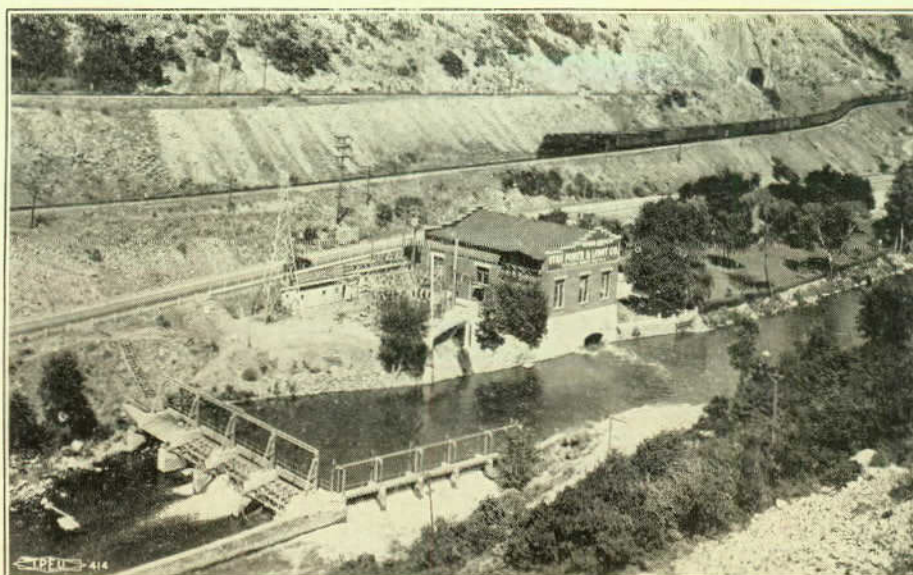
The following is the list of the presidents of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the date of office:

Henry Miller	-----1891 to 1893
Quinn Jansen	-----1893 to 1894
H. W. Sherman	-----1894 to 1897
J. A. Maloney	-----1897 to 1899
Thomas Wheeler	-----1899 to 1901

(Continued on page 568)



MONUMENT TO A LOVER OF MEN



Courtesy Utah Power and Light Co.

Great Power Houses Are Tucked Away Among the Hills. This Is Weber Station of the Utah Power and Light Co.

The Great Revolutionist: ELECTRIC POWER

AMONG the oldest mechanical instruments used by man are the lever, the wedge and the wheel. These instruments are as simple as their purpose, which is to enable man to get more necessities and comforts of life with the expenditure of less effort. Included in that purpose is man's intention of making himself more formidable to combat his enemies, whether they be fellow men, beasts or the elements of nature.

The purpose of the most complex of modern machines is equally simple. It is, in fact, the same—maximum production with the minimum effort. In view of this constancy of purpose it might seem that the essential difference between the machine age and its predecessor could be expressed in terms of increased physical production resulting from progress in the mechanical and physical sciences. Such difference is essential, but it is only a part, and a lesser part, of the entire change wrought by mechanization.

The machine age is largely the product of the tremendous technological advances of the past 50 years. A mere catalog of inventions during these years would include almost two million patents. Within such time mass production attained its maturity and dumped finished goods off the assembly lines in such quantities as would have staggered the imaginations of an earlier generation. The increased variety of goods to satisfy newly cultivated desires, and the degree of selectivity possible within each field, are no less astounding than the increase in quantity. Agriculture, manufacturing, mining, transportation and communi-

Fifty years has seen rise of new giant, involving innumerable changes, and bringing to life the I. B. E. W.

cation, construction, even the professions, have shared tremendous gains in proficiency. In all of them the increasingly versatile forces of electricity have become of ever-greater importance.

MAN ADOPTS NATURE'S MAGIC

The technological accomplishments resulting from the application of electricity are of themselves amazing. As the lever extended and strengthened his arm, so electric lighting has extended the usefulness of man's eye. The cumulative effect of invention is here well exemplified, for as a by-product of man's increased vision comes the capacity for more prolonged and more precise application of his arm and hand. More important, man's mental powers have increased, for the sense of sight is his greatest single source of knowledge. Electric power, in turn, can drive the mechanical arm and hand tirelessly, uniting greater force with greater delicacy, and with improved control.

It is necessary only to mention some of the common usages of electricity to suggest its fundamental and widespread results on technology. Electricity has put at man's disposal the limitless water power resources of nature. It has contributed to his freedom of location by

bringing power to where he wants it. Electrical refrigeration, air-conditioning, and heating, enable the manufacture of climate for man, his properties and his processes. Telephone, telegraph, loudspeakers, radios and the televox have made his power of speaking and hearing independent of the limitations imposed by nature, while the X-ray, television and the photo-electric cell enable him to perceive light waves to which his natural eye is unresponsive. Electrical devices exist for making chemical tests of the composition of air, ascertaining the mineral content of the earth's subsurface, recording the varying depths of the ocean, and a host of other activities. Most of these instruments were also dependent upon technical progress in numerous fields in addition to that of electricity.

PRODUCTION TRIUMPHS

Thus, the lever, the wedge and the wheel have been supplemented by an innumerable multitude of powerful and refined mechanical instruments devoted to the purpose of increasing production while reducing effort. A measure of the growth in the application of machine techniques to United States' production is the increase of electric energy production from two billion kilowatt hours in 1900 to 43 billion kilowatt hours in 1920, and almost 150 billion kilowatt hours in 1940. Mineral production has increased more than 20-fold in half a century. The value of machine tools produced per year in the short interval from 1933 to 1937 increased from \$29 million to more than \$220 million. Over 32 million passenger autos and motor trucks were produced in America in the last decade.

Increased productivity of the worker reveals the success with which machine production has achieved a savings in effort. For every hundred units produced by the agricultural worker at the turn of the century, 132 units were produced in 1930. Increased efficiency in railroad operation resulted in a drop of more than 20 per cent in man-hours worked in the period from 1920 to 1929, though railroad traffic remained stable. Output in the telephone industry increased from an index of 100 in 1920 to 185 in 1929, and continued to increase at a comparative rate from 1929 to 1934. Man-hour requirements per unit of output in manufacturing decreased from an index figure of 100 in 1920 to 52.5 in 1934.

MECHANIZED WARFARE

The efficiency and versatility of the machine is in no place more conspicuously and unmistakably demonstrated than in the fiery violence of embattled Europe. Mechanized warfare has established new and terrifying standards of destruction and devastation, in accordance with the will of some men that other men must die. The number of military aircraft destroyed in one short week-end of war was more than half the entire number of aircraft in the United States in 1938. Tremendous might and ingenious cunning have been incorporated into a wide variety of engines for churning the sea into a tempest, disemboweling the earth

and polluting the skies with howling death.

From labor's point of view, however, the most elaborately developed detail of technological advances in terms of physical processes and physical development can never portray the differences which have accompanied the intensification of mechanization. Such aspects only scratch the surface. Transcending these factors in importance is the effect which the machine has wrought on the common man and the struggles in which it has involved him.

Modern warfare not only demonstrates the extent of mechanization, but it also emphasizes the manner in which the human elements have been dwarfed by the application of modern technology. Even in the aftermath of battle, the spectacle of the twisted and mangled forms of disabled mechanical monsters tends to eclipse in its dramatic ugliness the real tragedy suffered by man—the "thin-skinned, weak-muscled, clumsy-footed, soft-toothed, dyspeptic" creature who conceived, made and guided these formidable instruments to their irrevocable calamity.

DEGRADATION

This relatively-diminished stature of the individual soldier in modern warfare is paralleled by the increased dependency and loss of power and control over his own fate by the common man in a mechanized economy in times of peace. But with this difference. In times of peace the sacrifice of the individual is not required for the preservation of the social order, as may be required in war time.

To be acceptable to labor, therefore, any analysis of the character of modern industrialism must give consideration to the altered relationship of the common man to his fellows and to his environment. Man must ever be the important element in any economy. Yet it is symptomatic of the short-comings of an age of machine production that it should be necessary to make an assertion so obviously true.

Without identifying the respective causes and effects, it is evident that substantial changes in all the great social institutions—family, church, local community, finance, government—have accompanied the widespread penetration of machine production. But the most immediate and greatest impact of the machine has been felt by the worker.

REPUGNANT TO MANKIND

This is natural, perhaps inevitable, since the purpose of applied mechanics is to reduce labor. Moreover, in the abstract, labor-saving is a net gain. But as the functions performed by the machine become more numerous, some of the skills of the worker become obsolete. And in an increasing number of cases the worker becomes completely displaced, a circumstance which threatens the very livelihood of himself and his family.

This unwholesome result is characteristic where the worker is not self-employed and where, consequently, the machine is owned by the employer and not

the worker. The worker is thus forced into competition with the machine and, as his disadvantage grows, other members of his family are obliged to hire themselves out for wages. The purpose of the entry into industrial employment of other members of the family is to increase the family income. But this purpose is commonly defeated because the original breadwinner then finds himself in competition not only with the machine, but also with members of his own family.

The introduction of the machine into industry so that its benefits flowed exclusively to the relatively few, and antagonistic to the interests of the many, accounts for the periodic spontaneous assaults upon the machine. Among unorganized workers the machine itself is frequently conceived as the evil which imperils their existence, rather than its un-social or anti-social use.

SOURCES OF RESISTANCE

It would be a grievous mistake, however, to conclude that resistance to improved technology is confined to the workers alone. It is a fairly universal human trait to resist change. The industrialists themselves, even the philosophers, share this trait.

The evidence is growing that the greatest and by far the most effective resistance to more efficient production methods is made by the industrialists when such improved methods threaten the short-sighted profitability and security of their own investments. Even in such presumably progressive fields as automobile manufacture and telephone communication there have been periods extending over many years when American technology has qualitatively trailed behind

that of Europe. But where the resistance of the workers is open and dramatic, that of the industrialists is subtle or secretive or both. Resistance of the latter frequently tends to the corruption of government, the schools and any other social institutions which can be persuaded, lured, or intimidated into submission.

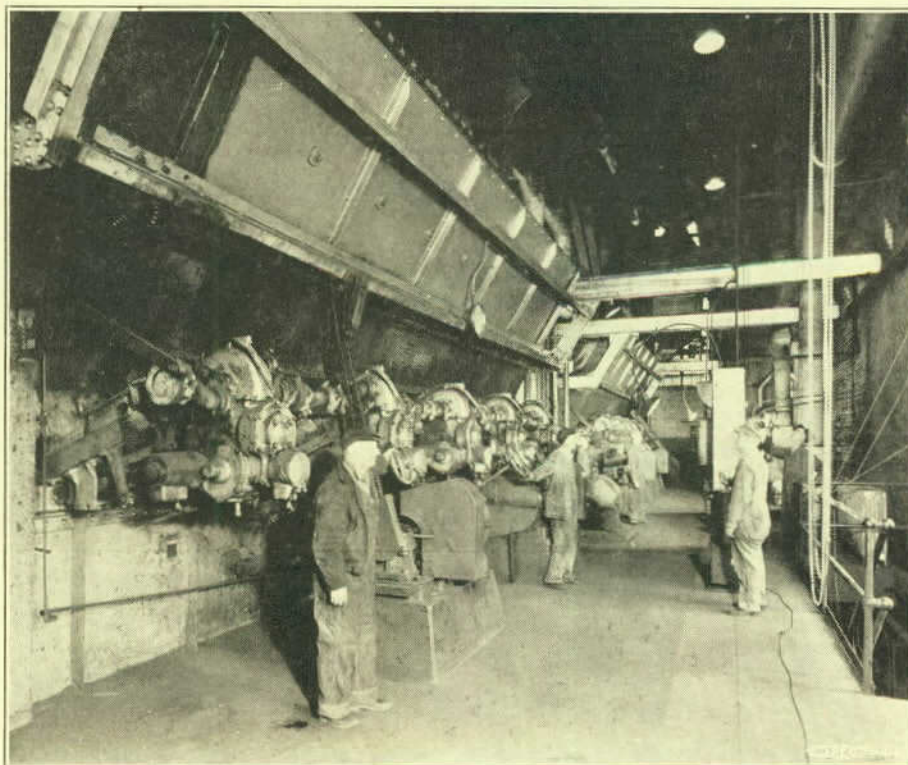
The philosophic condemnation of machine technology, on the other hand, may be founded on the highest motives. But the remedies proposed by such philosophers are retrogressive. They seek a solution in the past rather than in the future. Their love of the past has been characterized as a flight from the present.

INTELLIGENCE AND THE MACHINE

The struggle of organized labor does not encompass the destruction of the machine, nor the obstruction of further technological gains. From its intimate experience with machine production, organized labor is acutely aware of the misery and suffering which has accompanied it. But labor is also aware of the mean and fatiguing tasks from which the machine has released the worker. The trade unions are also most cognizant of the tremendous potential benefits of machine production which have hardly begun to be realized.

Organized labor therefore struggles for a greater social control of the machine. By collective bargaining it strives to lessen the tragic impact of too-sudden and too-selfish technological change. It seeks to spread the blessings of an increasingly mechanized industry more equitably among those who operate it. And in doing so, it seeks to save the

(Continued on page 558)



Courtesy Utah Power and Light Co.

Men Attend Boilers Which Turn Wheels to Generate Low-Cost Electricity.



DAN W. TRACY
Chairman
International Executive Council



CHARLES M. PAULSEN
Secretary
International Executive Council



W. A. HOGAN
International Treasurer
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

International

Executive Council



ALEXANDER SMALLEY
First District



F. L. KELLEY
Second District



WILLIAM G. SHORD
Third District



EDWARD NOTHNAGLE
Fourth District



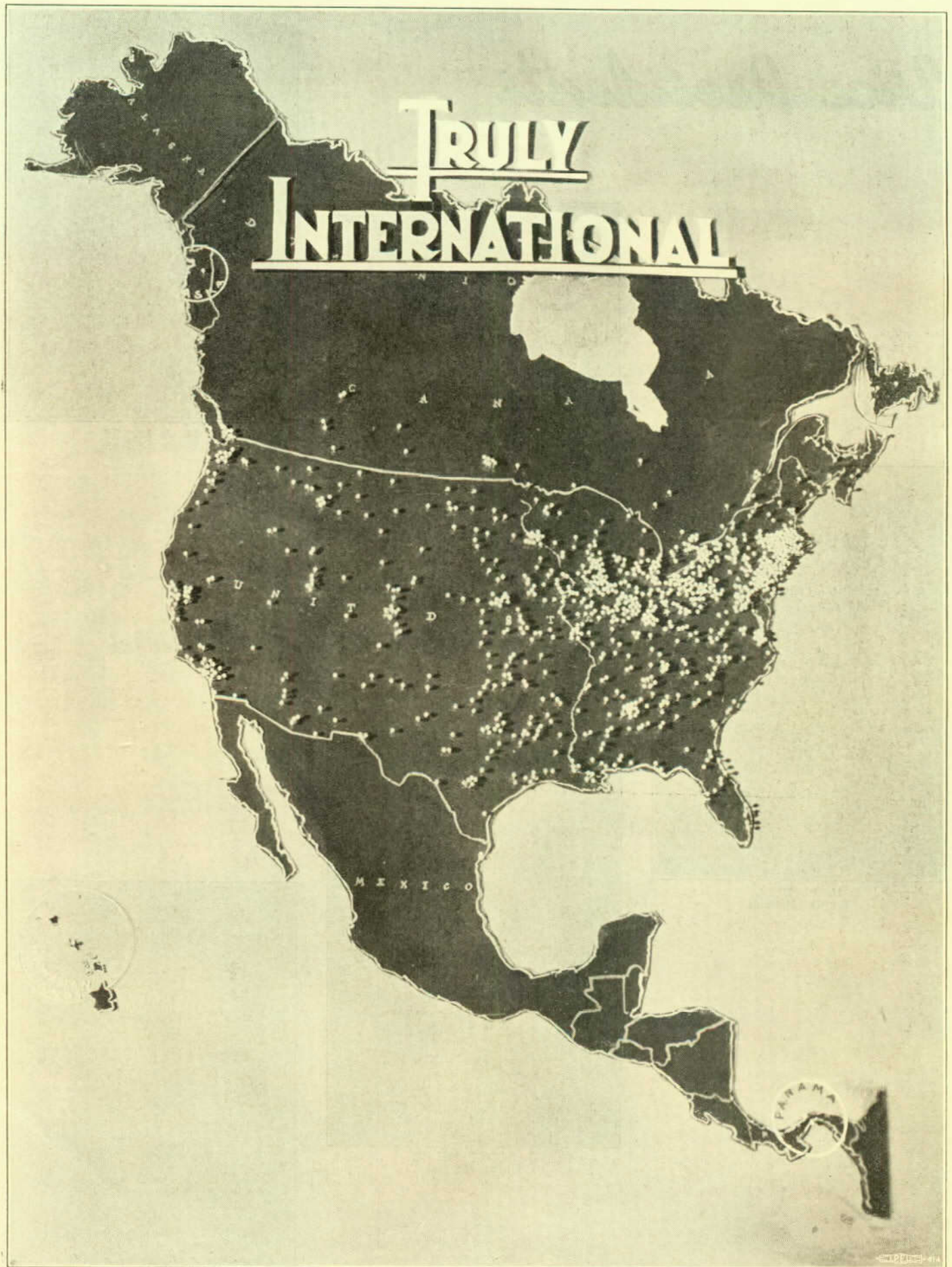
G. C. GADBOIS
Sixth District



C. F. OLIVER
Seventh District



J. L. McBRIDE
Eighth District



OUTPOSTS OF ORGANIZATION

The I. B. E. W. now has more than 1,000 local unions and the number is increasing each month. Some count their membership in the hundreds, some in thousands, but almost every local's membership is also showing a steady increase. This great international union has thrown its outposts of organization into every English-speaking part of the North American continent, and also Hawaii. Each one of the pins on this map represents a local union. It is notable that concentrations of locals correspond to concentrations of population and industrial activity.

NEW TOOLS of Union Advancement

FIFTY-ONE years ago there was forged in England a new phrase, a phrase embodying a concept now recognized as the fundamental essence of workers' organizations, from the earliest origins of trade unions right down to the present time.

This phrase, "collective bargaining," first coined in 1890 by Sidney and Beatrice Webb, is today an accepted American principle, a signal characteristic of the democratic way of life. Without it we would find ourselves either existing under a state of dictatorship, with remuneration for man's toil determined by governmental decree, or else reverting to a semi-feudalistic condition, with property owners in complete control of the laborer's share in his products.

In the year which followed the Webbs' creation of that new all-important term, so common now, a handful of linemen and wiremen gathered in St. Louis and, seeking to promote their mutual interests as electricians, they founded the body which is known today as the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Operators of America.

Thus it is that the new phrase, "collective bargaining"—which describes the concept of amicably determining industrial relations through a joint action of workers and management—and our own organization, the I. B. E. W.—an organization first conceived for the purpose of bargaining collectively with the employers in the electrical industry, and next month celebrating its golden anniversary—have the same life span.

REASON AND RESPONSIBILITY

It has been said "collective bargaining becomes the door to a whole system of industrial relations, a system based upon reason and conference, upon full knowledge of facts, upon industry's needs and uses, and upon social responsibility."¹

Specifically, collective bargaining rests upon resorting to scientific methods rather than to economic or brute force in solving labor's problems. Sound, logical arguments, based upon just and careful analyses of all the factors involved, on the part of both labor and management, are a prerequisite to maintenance of industrial peace.

Our organization, which somehow survived an impoverished, turbulent, early career, was one of the first labor unions to recognize the fact that force in itself settles nothing in industrial relations.

Regardless of how much strife precedes, or how bitter, the end is always at the conference table. It is not until the disputant parties finally sit down to-

Research and methods of science forward labor struggle

gether and agree to make a bargain with each other that a mutually acceptable adjustment of their differences is ever attained. The resorting of labor to the exercise of its economic strength, through cessation of work or otherwise, in order to obtain its aims results, therefore, not only in unnecessary loss to itself and to its employers alike, but also in deplorable waste of the rest of society.

One of the primary, guiding principles of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is to avoid industrial conflict through the elimination of the causes of unrest at their very roots.

Long an exponent of cooperative relations between labor and industrial management, the I. B. E. W. in conjunction with an important group of contractors established in 1920 machinery which provides means for the peaceful adjustment of disputes in that important branch of our membership which is engaged in the building trades.

COUNCIL ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry, thus jointly created by our union contractors and ourselves, is commissioned to sift out the actual facts in each case before it and to judge the problem purely upon its merits. The council is far more than an arbitration or mediation board; it is a tribunal of justice. Its decisions are binding.

Credit for its remarkably amicable and

effective functioning for over two decades rests largely upon the high calibre of the individual members of the council and their mutual confidence in each other's ability to distinguish between essential pertinent facts and inconsequential, truth-obscuring details. Few major strikes have occurred in this branch of our trade since the establishment of the council.

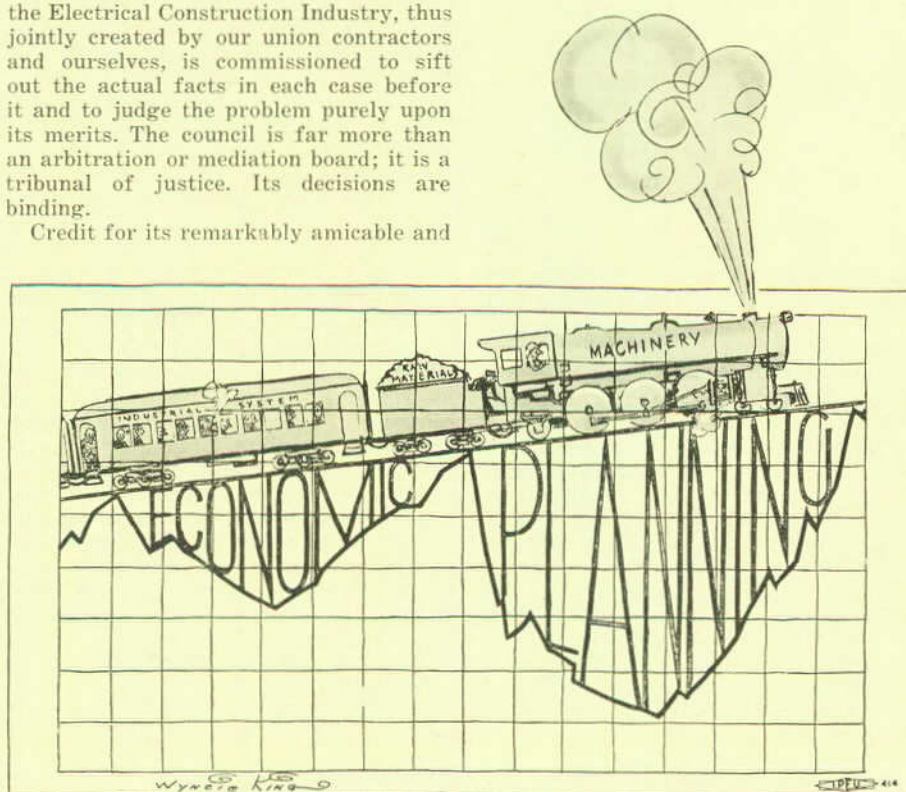
It was largely through recognizing the vital necessity of our members' being able to obtain salient facts and figures with which to support their side in cases presented before such a court as the Council on Industrial Relations that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers came to be the first trade union to create a research department of its own.

TO SEARCH FOR TRUTH

Begun in 1924 under the directorship of M. H. Hedges, the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT is dedicated to the task of searching out the underlying truth in problems which arise to confront our members in the various branches of the electrical industry.

The idea of labor's seeking substantiating data and logically justifying its claims with pure facts and figures was not new in 1924. Back in 1911 the tradition of labor's honestly searching out truth was started when Miss Florence Thorne arrived in Washington to aid Samuel Gompers in his work as founder and first president of the American Federation of Labor.

The early work of the I. B. E. W.'s budding labor research department consisted chiefly in the gathering of extensive files on union wage rates for standard crafts in the electrical trades, the sending of specific wage information to local unions in response to requests, and tech-



¹ M. H. Hedges, director of research, I.B.E.W., in the April, 1941, issue of *Frontiers of Democracy*.

nical assistance to locals in the preparation of wage briefs for use in negotiations with their employers. Other types of service rendered included the furnishing of data on such subjects as municipal ownership, city manager plans, cost of living and workers' education.

In 1926 the department made a comprehensive study of the vast Electric Bond and Share public utility system and published a chart showing the interconnections of the top holding-company and various operating subsidiary companies in the system. So successful was this undertaking that the department later made similar studies for most of the other principal electric power systems of the United States.

The hectic days of the National Recovery Administration in 1933-35 found the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT a veritable beehive of activity. Lights burned late at its office on many an occasion. Altogether the department produced one or more major briefs in behalf of electricians in the electrical contracting, electric power and light, electrical manufacturing, radio broadcasting, ship-building, telegraphic communications, maritime and telephone industries. In addition it prepared innumerable official statements, letters of protest and economic studies in minor industries employing electrical workers.

SCOPE INCREASES

In accordance with the I. B. E. W. policy of making accurate reliable information available to our members, the work of the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT has increased many fold throughout the years. Whereas it handled only a score of requests for specific information from local unions in the first year, it now responds to between 500 and 600 inquiries annually.

Interpretative investigations as to the financial status and ownership of corporations, studies on wages, hours and working conditions among various branches of our trade, apprentice training programs, analyses of vacation-with-pay, seniority and overtime provisions found in our labor agreements, studies of city electrical ordinances and electrician licensing laws, aid to local unions in the preparation of briefs for use in wage negotiations, analyses of pending state and federal labor legislation and numerous special, one-of-a-kind investigations all fall in the normal purview of the department today.

Gradually the adoption of union research methods of fairminded investigation has spread in the past 17 years to other labor organizations until now most of the major unions have their own research departments with personnel trained in handling economic, legal, public relations, and social problems. The latest union to join the research ranks is the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, which this year inaugurated such a division to serve its officers and 700,000 members.

In the spring of 1934, with business at a standstill and labor engulfed in the



depths of the depression, it was thought that a joint meeting of all research and statistical staffs of labor unions with officials of the United States Department of Labor would, first, aid in coordinating the work of the Department of Labor more closely with the practical needs of the labor unions in facing their almost overwhelming difficulties and, second, show the unions how they in turn could better cooperate with and facilitate the Labor Department's work.

In 1940 labor union research directors and representatives of the Department of Labor met again. So fruitful were the sessions that it was deemed desirable to hold them annually thereafter.

The second annual conference was held on June 19-20, 1941. Discussion centered naturally around the national defense program and its probable effects upon the labor market and upon the lives of working people in general. Wages, hours, overtime work, industrial relations and cost of living were all taken up in lively sessions. The conference showed a healthy vitality and the delegates demonstrated increased interest in aiding the Bureau of Labor Statistics to foresee the requirements of labor unions in order to supply the proper type material to them when needed.

RESPONSIBILITY ACCEPTED

The interest in the annual conferences between representatives of labor research departments and the Department of Labor is but one manifestation of labor's growing recognition of its responsibilities for conducting industrial relationships along sound, rational lines. Union leaders realize that they must, first, maturely understand the problems of industry and, second, cooperate with management in solving those problems in the way most advantageous to the welfare of their industry. Unions must participate in management by helping management to find and effect means of economy and improvement when seeking gains for the union organization itself.

In 1931 the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers embarked upon a program of keeping simple but accurate statistics on the actual man-hours of employment and the earnings of its mem-

bers. Despite the great importance of having such information on hand, especially in periods of great unemployment or of national crises, no labor union had ever before tried the colossal task of obtaining long-term, actual work experience data.

The I. B. E. W. employment record system is now in its eleventh year. It has proved of tremendous value to our members in enabling them to distribute fairly available earning opportunities through rotation of work during periods of slack employment. It has greatly aided local unions as an instrument for proving claims as to total employment and annual earnings during wage negotiations. It has enabled the International Office to locate readily the best possible sources of available labor supply when needed in an emergency. It

has made it possible for the organization to follow the trend of electrical work in various fields. And finally, the result of a courage-requiring, persevering, pioneer movement, it has been instrumental in placing our organization in a position of outstanding leadership among other labor unions of the world.

In these days of national defense emergency, when production schedules must be fulfilled, there is greater need than at any time in the past two decades for peaceful industrial relations. The road to such peaceful relationships lies through the use of union-management cooperation for promoting the mutual welfare of employers and employees. Such cooperation, however, rests upon the primary premise of sound, fair-minded investigation of all the facts in each case by each of the parties concerned and, in addition, upon a spirit of mutual confidence in the good-faith of each other. Facilities for conducting such investigations are essential to labor unions as well as to management under such a program.

Though the concept of labor participation and cooperation in management is no longer a revolutionary idea, its widespread adoption with revolutionary speed would be one of the surest ways of keeping industry's machines running. It would demonstrate conclusively the loyalty and patriotic unity of both management and labor to our great national defense effort.

True love of country is not mere blind partisanship. It is regard for the people of one's country and all of them; it is a feeling of fellowship and brotherhood for all of them; it is a desire for the prosperity and happiness of all of them; it is kindly and considerate judgment toward all of them. The first duty of popular self-government is individual self-control. The essential condition of true progress is that it shall be based upon grounds of reason, and not of prejudice. Lincoln's noble sentiment of charity for all and malice toward none was not a specific for the Civil War, but is a living principle of action.

—Elihu Root.

That Historic DAY

in 1891 at St. Louis

TEN young men, meeting in a furnished room on Franklin Avenue in the city of St. Louis some 50 years ago, reached a decision as fraught with responsibility as those who pledged their "lives, fortunes and sacred honor" to the cause of liberty. These young workmen, whose only resources were their earnings as wiremen and linemen, had pledged themselves to organize a nation-wide union of electrical workers at a time when organization was bitterly opposed, and employers had their choice of weapons to batter a union man down—clubs, courts, the blacklist. Their decision would have resulted in nothing had they not possessed the determination of character that led them to pour their very lives into the building of this great union which now stands as a monument to their devotion.

This was an era when electrical invention was coming into commercial application. Over a continent poles were being set, wires strung, mile after difficult mile. Telephone, telegraph, electric light were new but avidly sought by the American public. Farm boys ran out of the fields to join the line crews. Corporations regarded electrical workers as cheap labor, easily replaced, and expended lives more willingly than dollars. These men who met in St. Louis, though young, were veterans at the trade. They knew its hazards and its stingy compensation—\$1.50 for 10 hours' work—but they believed in its future and were determined that electrical workers in years to come should be acknowledged among the most respected of all skilled crafts.

IMPULSE TOWARD UNION

In 1890 the city of St. Louis had held a great electrical exposition. Wiremen and linemen from all sections of the country flocked in to set up the exhibits, and as these men compared their experiences an impulse toward union organization was born. They called in Charles Cassell, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and he chartered them as Federal Labor Union No. 5221, linemen and wiremen. No national organization of the trade existed. An A. F. of L. charter had also been issued to Wiremen's Union No. 5468 of New York City. The germ of a national organization quickened into life at St. Louis, which, therefore, was honored with Local Union No. 1, retaining its number and charter to this day.

On its own initiative the St. Louis local started a campaign to organize locals in other cities. Henry Miller, its president, headed the organizing committee, with Vice President J. T. Kelly and William Dorsey. They sent out a circular letter to other electrical workers in many cities.

Memorable movement reconstructed out of warp and woof of historic past

In response, unions were organized in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Duluth, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Toledo. Henry Miller packed up his tool kit, bummed his way via box car to Evansville, Ind., Chicago and Milwaukee, where he worked at the trade, made friends and planted the seed of unionism, resulting in the organization of three more locals. All this was done in less than one year.

Then the St. Louis local resolved on the momentous step of calling a national convention, therefore a call was sent to all locals of wiremen and linemen instructing them to send delegates to St. Louis on November 21, 1891. In response, these 10 men had gathered, representing eight of the existing 11 locals. Here is the list:

St. Louis, Henry Miller, J. T. Kelly, James Dorsey.
Milwaukee, William Hedden.
Philadelphia, Joseph Berlowitz.
Evansville, Harry Fisher.
Toledo, F. J. Heizelman.
Chicago, T. J. Finnell.
Indianapolis, E. C. Hartung.
Duluth, J. C. Sutter.

A NATURAL LEADER

Henry Miller was immediately recognized by all as their leader, being elected temporary chairman when the meeting

was first convened and later elected first grand president.

This man's resolute character was well evidenced in his face and bearing. He had the light brown hair and moustache, fair, fresh coloring and blue eyes characteristic of North Europeans, for he was the son of German emigrants. He was born on a ranch near Fredericksburg, Gillespie County, Texas, in 1858, where he passed his boyhood years. Like other farm boys, he felt the lure of the passing line crews, and at the age of 14 left home to work as a water boy. At 17 he had become a competent lineman, working for the U. S. government, building telegraph lines. Although he had had little schooling, his natural intelligence and skill were outstanding. As was usual in those times, he moved from one employer to another, one state to another, a nomad of the wires; going next to Western Union, from there to a railroad crew in Louisiana, then to the Southwest District of the Erie Telephone system. Here he held the position of assistant superintendent for six years prior to 1885, before he had reached the age of 30.

In America, this land of freedom and opportunity, so his parents had taught him, even a workman may aim toward great accomplishments. Henry Miller's dream was not of wealth or position for himself, but of greater security for his fellow electrical workers. Those who became his friends on his many organizing trips say that he often went without food, deprived himself of needed clothing, to use his earnings in the service of his dream.

On November 28 the work of organization had been completed and a new national union was born with the title—National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This date, November 28, 1891, is used on the official seal.

Others who had been selected to shoulder the unpaid toil and risks of national office were:

E. C. Hartung, first vice president.
F. J. Heizelman, second vice president.
T. J. Finnell, third vice president and grand organizer.
T. J. Kelly, grand secretary-treasurer.

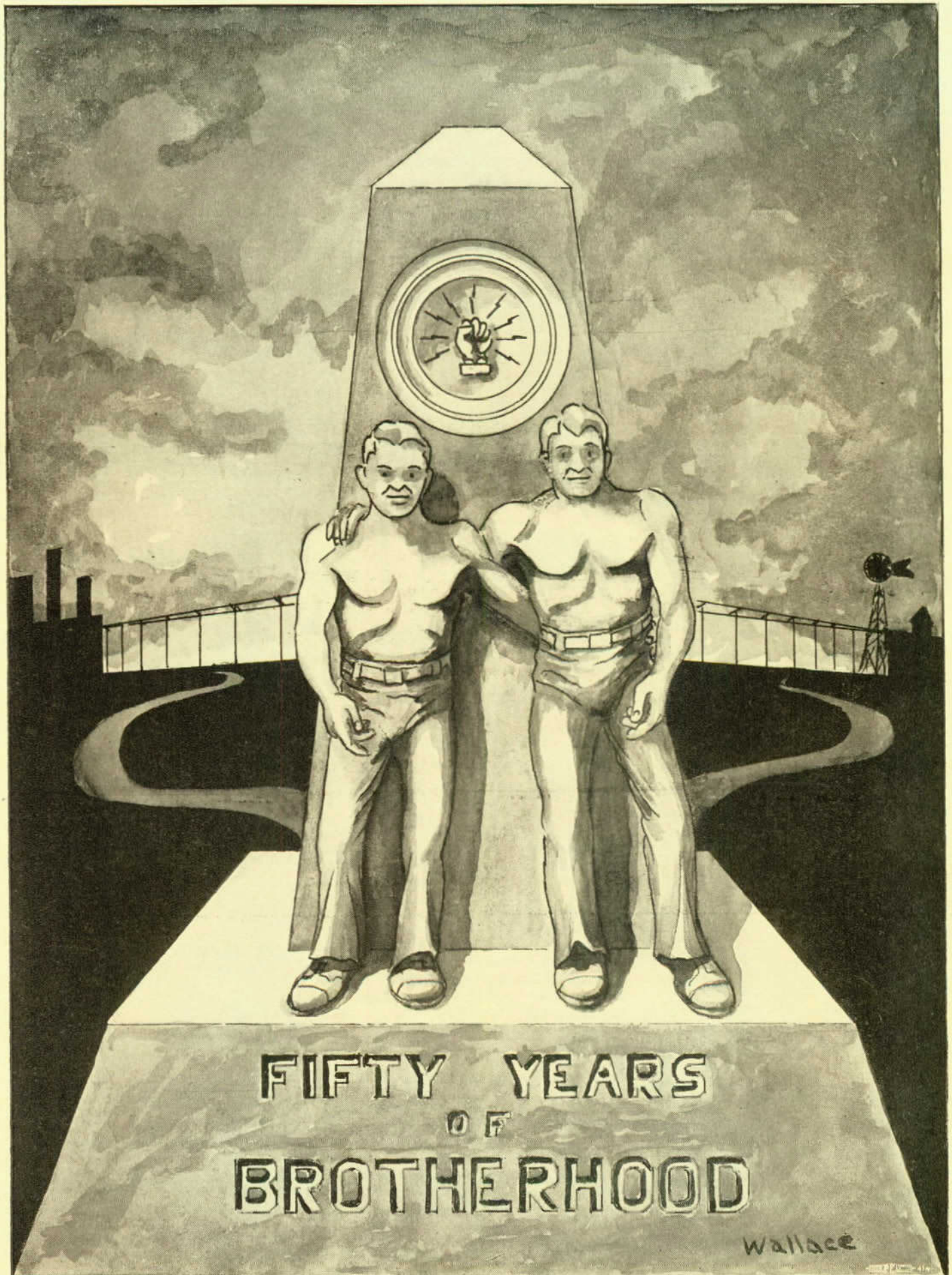
CONTRIBUTION OF DEVOTION

The Brotherhood owes its being to the personal sacrifices of these men and many others like them.

In the formal photograph that was taken at the first convention (see page 532 of this issue), Thomas J. Finnell appears boyish, clean-shaven and slightly built. He had been a member of the Chicago linemen's local and had covered much territory in the Middle West as a boomer. He served as temporary secretary at the first convention and was then elected grand organizer. The union offered no assistance, but immediately following the meeting he went forth, depending on his own resources and ability as a lineman to bear whatever expense he might incur, and organized many locals in the central states, including Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

(Continued on page 558)





JOURNAL Establishes International Reputation

WHAT is the function of a labor magazine? It has many functions, but the principal function is to unite workers at far distant points into a well-knit audience of intelligent readers.

That this function is being performed by the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL** on the North American continent is well-known. It is not so evident that the **JOURNAL** is also playing a part in solidifying the workers in every country of the world. On this fiftieth anniversary of the Brotherhood, it is well to consider how far the publication of the Brotherhood has gone in winning a world audience. Here are quotations from letters and labor news agencies in far countries:

The Empresa Americana de Publicidade, Ltda., Sao Paulo, Brazil, South America, writes to ask for specimen copies of the **JOURNAL**. It is the custom of this successful book and periodical house to place representative American publications on display in various South American cities. They wished to use the **WORKER** in this way.

* * *

IN INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY

Copies of this **JOURNAL** will again be sent to Japan this year to be exhibited in the international display of periodicals held under the auspices of Maruzen Company, Ltd., a leading firm of the eastern kingdom, with branches in all Japanese cities.

* * *

A student in Czecho-Slovakia received a Czecho-Slovakian newspaper published in Chicago. This paper reported that the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL** carried unique articles on economic planning. This student, alert for ideas, wrote to the Electragists Association in New York City, inquiring about the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL**. The Electragists relayed the message to this office. This office sent the student his coveted numbers.

* * *

It's a far cry to India. But our **JOURNAL** is read there. The April number of the M. & S. M. Railwayman contains two pages of reprint from the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL**.

* * *

Copies of the August number—containing material on economic planning—have just gone to the International Management Institute, Geneva, Switzerland—on request.

I. B. E. W.

official magazine wins permanent place in every country of world

CANADA APPRECIATES

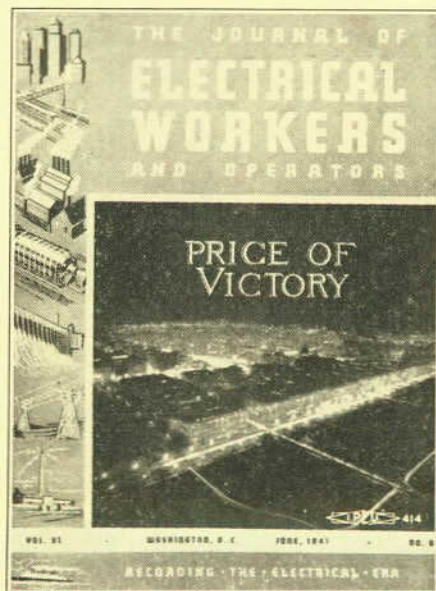
From Canada, among the scores of friendly letters to this **JOURNAL**, comes this encouraging remark: "Before closing I would like to say that I do not believe there are any journals published which are so interesting and educational to the multitudes of electrical workers as the '**JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**.'"

* * *

The **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL** has received a welcome and voluntary letter from the Antipodes. The letter is written by the secretary of the Victorian Labor College:

"—, an Australian journalist who was for many years in America associated with labor journals, has kindly given me copies of your **JOURNAL** from time to time.

"She claimed that the **JOURNAL** was the best journal published by a union and I agree most heartily with her on its outstanding quality. I asked the secretary of the Victorian branch of the Electrical Workers' Union of Australia if he received it, and I passed on to him the copies I had. He does not receive it regularly but has had copies from an American now a member of his branch. I received from the local secretary here, copies of the Australian journal which he thought you



no doubt received in exchange from the federal office of the union in Sydney. But I am forwarding these under separate cover in case you do not see the Australian journal.

"I would be very grateful if you would consider placing us on the list to receive copies. It would be a valuable journal to workers and students of the College to study."

* * *

SOUTH AFRICA ASKS LIGHT

Another letter of interest to our readers has come from the South African Electrical Workers' Association, Johannesburg:

"My organization is extremely grateful to you for the help you have given us in forwarding copies of your various agreements and other interesting literature. Your monthly **JOURNAL** is always looked forward to, and I can assure you that any other information or papers which you may be able to send from time to time will be extremely useful and helpful.

"A subject which is very much to the forefront at the moment is electricians working on 'live conductors.' It would be interesting to know what conditions govern this very delicate and perhaps essential work in the United States."

* * *

A letter came from the dominant news agency of Norway, called Kioskkompani, at Oslo. This great news agency reports that a technical library of the city of Oslo wanted a specimen copy of the **JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS** preliminary to making a subscription.

* * *

The University Library at Budapest, Hungary, requests numbers of our publication.

* * *

We receive a request from MINERVA from Torino, Italy. This appears to be the Fascist Union of Printers and Editors. This letter follows:

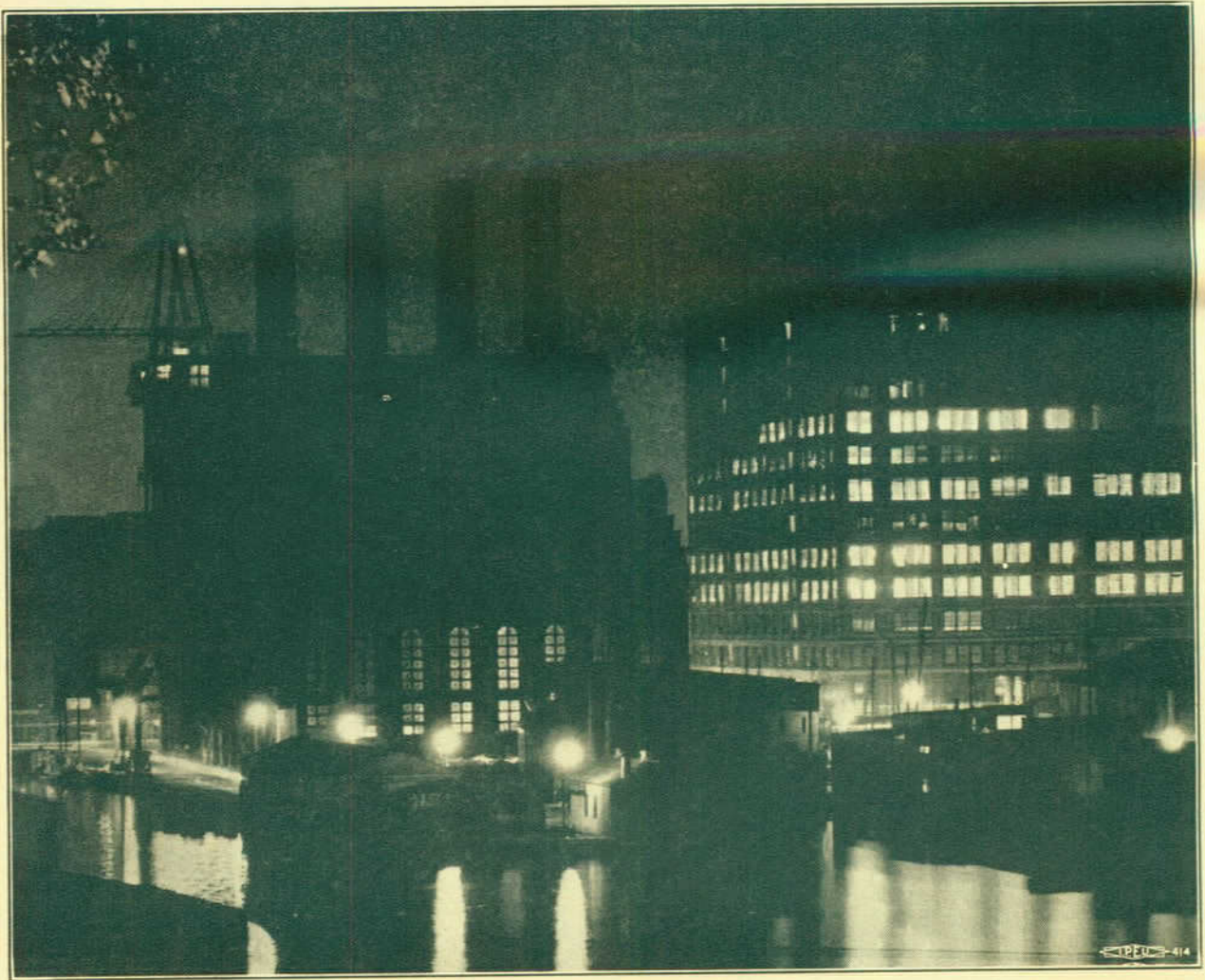
"We are issuing a fortnightly paper MINERVA, Rivista de Riviste (Review of Reviews), that reproduces for many thousands of Italian readers the most interesting articles published by the most prominent reviews of the world. We send you apart a copy of the last two numbers of it.

"As we are aiming to extend our care also to your review the **JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS** that we know to be among the best American reviews, we take the liberty to propose you the reciprocal exchange of our MINERVA with your review, and we can ensure you that we will apply to it with the keenest attention. The result will be a broader knowledge of your paper among the Italian people, which since nearly 50 years reads and appreciates our MINERVA."

* * *

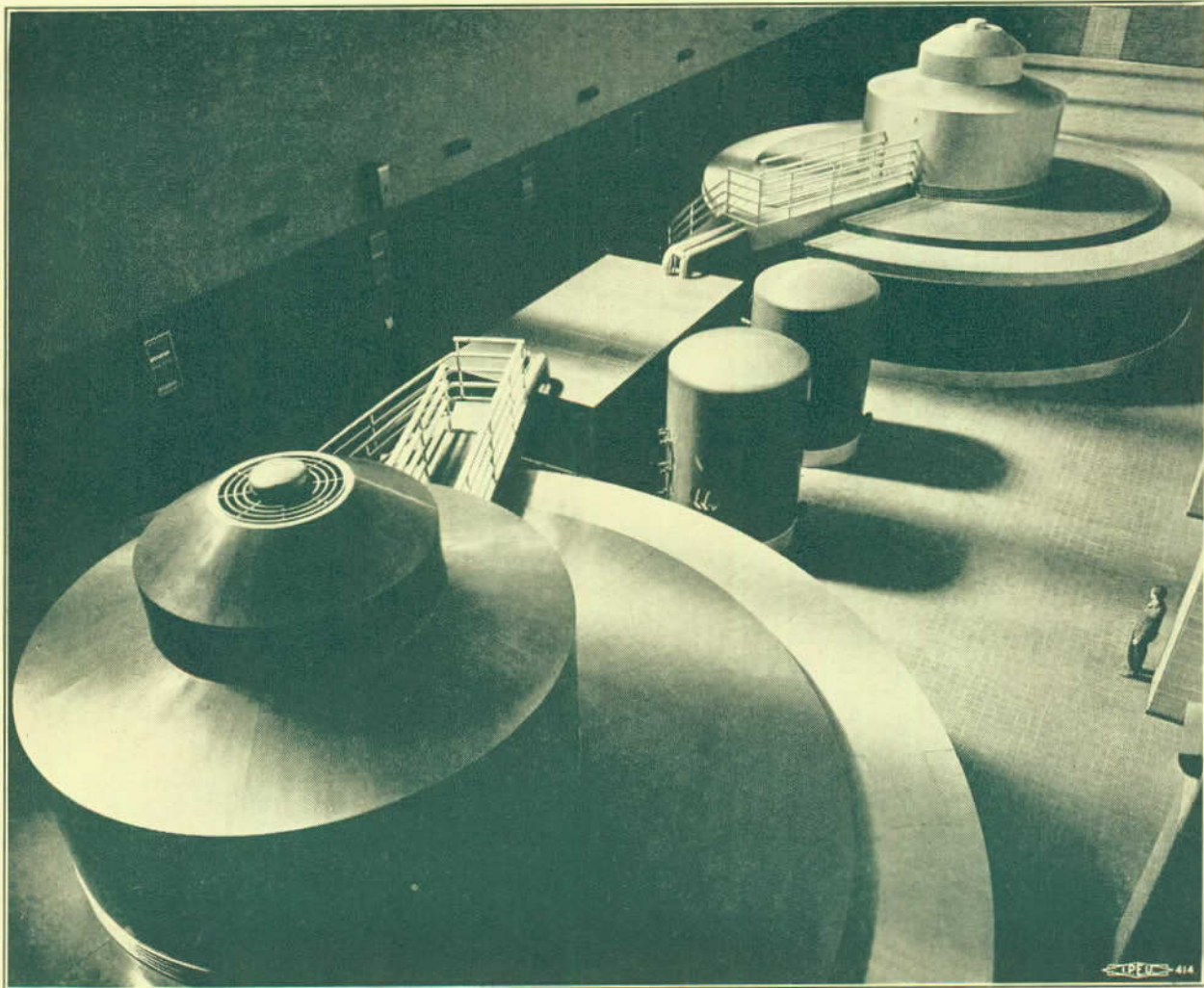
Pleasant letters are also acknowledged from Ireland, Switzerland, Belgium and other foreign countries.

Milestones...



Steam Power generation has been stimulated by the uprise of water power. Great technical advances have been made in steam generation.

Milestones...



Courtesy TVA

*Water Power development since 1929
has made tremendous strides. Produces
cheaper electricity to consumer.*

Milestones...



Modern Housing—new types of low-cost structures are being erected throughout the nation.

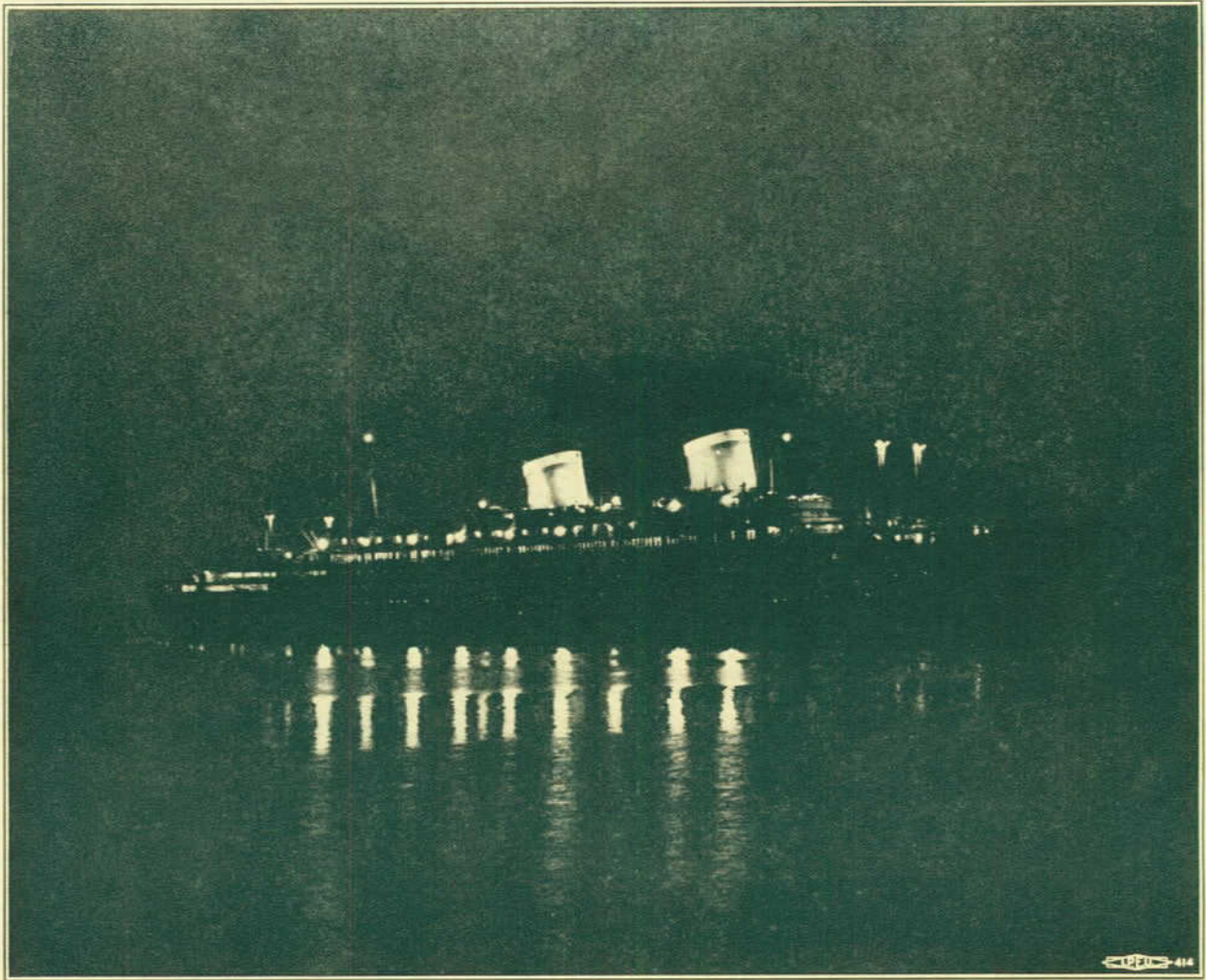
Milestones...



Courtesy REA

Rural Electrification on a nation-wide scale was not known in 1929.

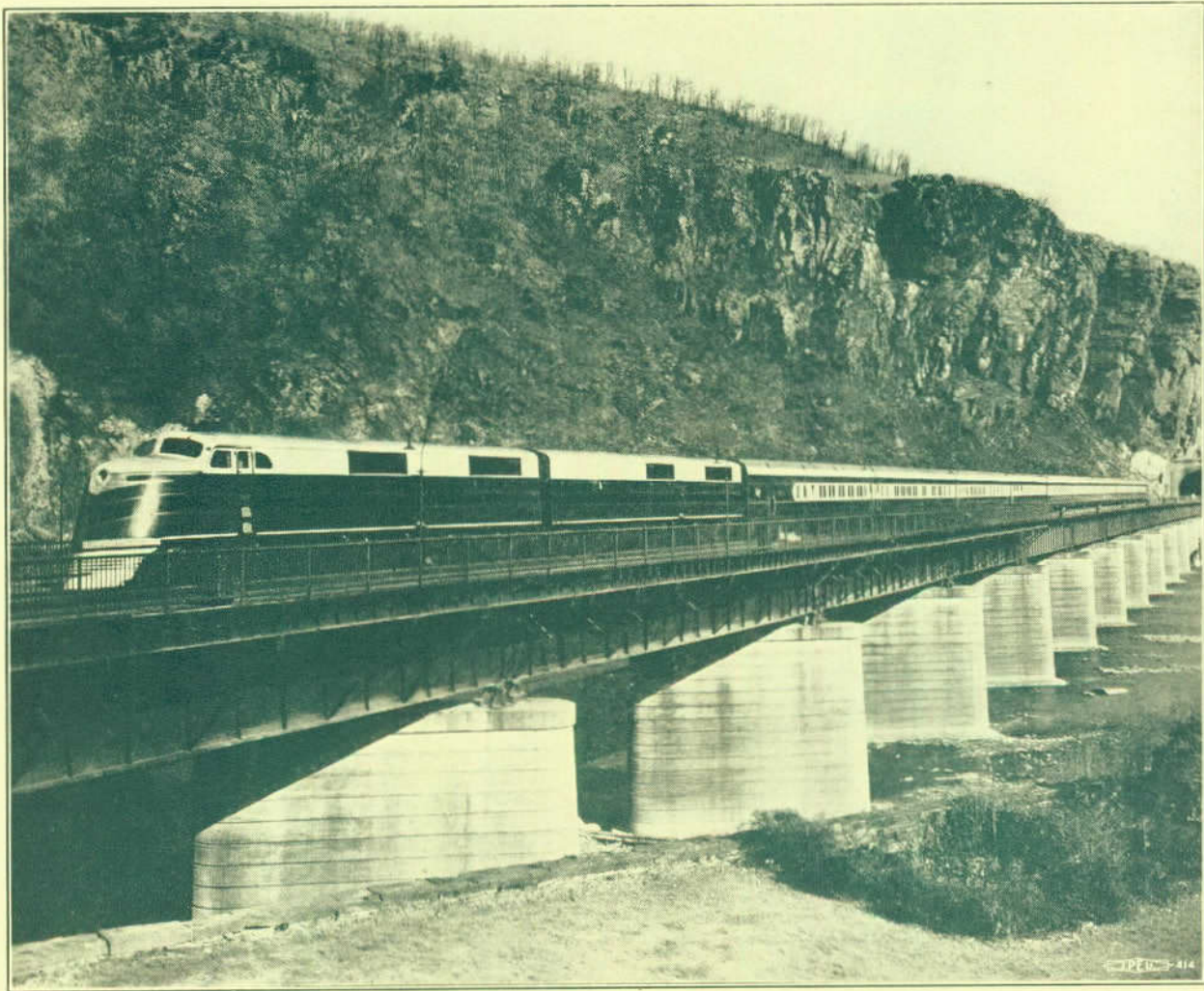
Milestones...



Courtesy U. S. Maritime Commission

Modern Steamships are floating power houses.

Milestones...



Courtesy B. & O. Railroad

Diesel Power—since 1929 Diesel power has been widely used for locomotion. Observers say that it may quickly supplant steam.

Milestones...



Courtesy General Electric

Sodium Light moves to increasing favor for street lighting to protect pedestrians. Other new lighting types, like fluorescent, appear.

Pre-Convention MEETING of I. E. COUNCIL

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Minutes of Meeting of the International Executive Council.

THE regular semiannual meeting of the International Executive Council opened at International Headquarters, Room 613, 1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on September 2, 1941. The meeting was called to order by Chairman D. W. Tracy, at 9 a. m. Members present: D. W. Tracy, Charles F. Oliver, William G. Shord, C. M. Paulsen, J. L. McBride, G. C. Gadbois, Edward Nothnagle, F. L. Kelley, Alexander Smalley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and it was moved and seconded that they be approved. Motion carried.

The chairman appointed F. L. Kelley and Edward Nothnagle as auditing committee, to go over the audits of the I. B. E. W. and E. W. B. A., as made by W. B. Whitlock, the auditor employed by the executive council, and to report back after their examination of the audits.

A letter from Jeremiah P. Sullivan, secretary of Local Union No. 3, was received, which letter requested that a committee of Local Union No. 3 be granted a hearing on their appeal against President Brown's decision on work performed by radio technicians and engineers, members of Local Union No. 1212, New York City, employees of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the council granted the request and set the time for the hearing as of one o'clock, Wednesday, September 3. The council requested the presence of President Brown, who in turn requested that A. L. Wegener, assistant to the president, be present at the hearing as President Brown stated he had assigned A. L. Wegener to make a personal investigation of the work involved, prior to his decision being rendered.

The members of the executive council reported on their several activities since the last meeting of the council, and after a review and discussion it was moved and seconded that their actions be approved. Motion carried.

BIRTH DATES CORRECTED

A request to correct on the records the date of birth of Henry F. Koch, of Local Union No. 3, was received, and after reviewing all the facts the council agreed to change his date of birth on the records to November 17, 1877.

A request to correct on the records the date of birth of Seth Ellis Holmgren, of Local Union No. 18, was received, and after going over all the facts the council agreed to change his date of birth to December 24, 1889.

Largest class of pension members ever assembled, voted. Routine business

A request to correct on the records the date of birth of Albert W. Moorhead, an I. O. member, was received but on reviewing the evidence submitted the information was found to be insufficient, and the council decided to hold the case in abeyance pending the receipt of more definite information.

A request to correct on the records the date of birth of James T. Phillips, of Local Union No. 633, was received, but on going over the evidence submitted the information was found insufficient, and the council decided to hold the case in abeyance pending more definite information being furnished.

The appeal of Local Union No. 3, New York City, from a decision of President Brown, with all evidence submitted, was received by the council. Brothers Bledsoe and Sullivan presented orally the local union's side of the case, and presented letters from their employing contractors which they claimed had a direct bearing on their case. Brother Sullivan stated that there was no personal reflection on President Brown or the decision he had rendered; that they knew he rendered the decision according to the jurisdictional rights as set forth in the constitution, but they requested the council to set aside or waive the constitution in this case, inasmuch as Local Union No. 3 claimed that they had, in the past, done the work which is now in question.

PRESIDENT UPHELD

President Brown presented his reasons, and supported them with evidence, as to how and why he had rendered the decision in conformity with the constitution, in favor of Local Union No. 1212, radio broadcasting technicians, New York City.

Following the presentation of all evidence by the representatives of Local Union No. 3 and President Brown, the council took under consideration the appeal of Local Union No. 3 from President Brown's decision, studied all submitted evidence carefully and took into consideration the constitution and its jurisdictional classifications, and after due consideration the council unanimously denied the appeal of Local Union No. 3.

The following applications for pension were examined and all records checked: (Complete list appears at end of these minutes.)

It was found that the applicants had the proper qualifications as to age and continuous standing, and that their applications were made in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. It was therefore moved and seconded, that their applications be approved, and that the members be placed on pension when they have filled out and filed their special withdrawal card, to be sent them by the International Secretary. Motion carried.

A request from Rosalia S. Ohm, daughter of Oscar Strauss, deceased member of Local Union No. 494, that the pension of her deceased father be made retroactive, was received, and it was moved and seconded, that it was impossible to make retroactive payment, as the constitution did not provide for making payments on pensions retroactive. Motion carried.

The following pension applications were examined and all records checked:

I. O. Miller, Henry E.
I. O. Nash, William A.
I. O. Robbin, Charles

L. U. No.

3 Boutin, Leo
3 Loeser, Frederick
48 Caine, James C.
325 Gregory, Ausbourne B.
363 Segersten, Charles
428 Yowell, Charles F.

It was found that these applicants either did not have the standing or did not have the age required by the constitution when they made their application; therefore it was moved and seconded, that their applications be denied, as they did not comply with the provisions of the constitution. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the audit made by W. B. Whitlock, of the funds of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and found the audit correct. Moved and seconded, that the report of the committee be accepted and the audit filed. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the audit made by W. B. Whitlock, of the funds of the Electrical Workers Benefit Association, and found the audit correct. Moved and seconded, that the report of the committee be accepted and the executive council report same to the meeting of the trustees of the Benefit Association. Motion carried.

On an appeal made by William J. Martin, the council went over all the facts and it was moved and seconded, that this case be referred back to the International President, with instructions that President Brown grant the request of William J. Martin for a hearing on Representative Petty's decision in his case. Motion carried.

On an appeal made by Fred O. Harris against a decision of President Brown, the council reviewed all the facts in the case, and it was moved and seconded that the decision of the International President be sustained. Motion carried.

The council received a request from Helen Bryce Ford, applying for pension under paragraph 2 of Section 11, Article III of the constitution. The council ex-

(Continued on page 559)

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XL

Washington, D. C., October, 1941

No. 10

A Toast With glass in hand, standing erect, here, now, more than a million of us, counting wives and children, drink a toast to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—on this, its fiftieth birthday. We pledge anew our loyalty to principles of cooperation, tolerance and freedom, upon which this organization is founded.

Progressive— A justice of the U. S. Supreme Court
Conservative has to his credit an incisive statement on the stability of institutions. He declares that an institution, to be conservative, must be progressive. That is, the institution must have enough vitality to adjust itself to the constantly changing scene and to new forces. The reverse is also true. An institution must be conservative in order to be progressive. It must have enough sense to drive its roots deep. It must build its foundations firmly on law, reason, and the policy of correct procedure.

On the fiftieth anniversary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, it does not appear improper to maintain that this union has followed both formulae. No one with any sense of what a labor organization is believes that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is guilty of failing to adapt itself to the newer forces. In this sense, it is a progressive institution. It has carried cooperative industrial relations to as important a pitch of efficiency as any organization. It has taken a leading part in building a good system of sound relations in public power agencies. It is forward looking. But it has had sound, conservative management, and thus it always meets its obligations, pays its way, keeps out of debt, and does not run off the deep end. It refuses to follow every random light that makes its appearance. It refuses to chase rabbits over wild trails, merely because some self-righteous or over-zealous leader says this is the way to go, but fails to present sound reasons for his contention.

These are turbulent times. There are more false philosophies abroad than there are philosophers to espouse them. Propaganda reigns supreme. Hearsay and chicanery predominate. In the midst of this

troublesome scene, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers carries on, keeping before it a sound social goal. It is a true trade union.

A Shrine The International Executive Council has acted properly, and with kindness and judgment, in taking over the grave of Henry Miller, first president of this organization. It is now in the trusteeship of the Brotherhood and will be perpetually cared for as an International shrine. Henry Miller must have been a man of unusual talent and zeal. As first president of our organization, he made a record for himself. It is written in history that he resigned that office that he might be the first organizer of the Brotherhood, that he might spend his own money, his talent, and his energy in extending the sphere of the union. He was working with the tools when he met his death in Washington, D. C., and he was buried in a prominent plot in an urban cemetery in the nation's capital. The granite marker caught the spirit of this man's life. The new bronze plaque, destined to endure for ages and placed there by the International Executive Council, adds to the recognition of this first president of the union.

The Next Three Months Those in the know in Washington believe the next three months will be the most difficult the United States has experienced in the last turbulent 10 years. In these three months, the great national economy, capable of producing 100 billion dollars of national income, must pass from peacetime priorities to wartime priorities.

The Hitler war machine, as it is known today, is said to have cost 100 billion dollars. The prospective expenditures in the United States are said to be nearly 58 billion dollars. To expend this gigantic sum in a few years' time and get a good return in material goods is no child's play. If two billion dollars per month is expended, it will be from 25 per cent to 33 per cent of our total income for war goods. This is bound to have a marked effect on the course of our economy. One marked effect, of course, is the rise in prices and the attendant inflation; another marked effect is the shortage of workers in certain preferred defense occupations and sharp unemployment in others. Another marked effect is the elimination of old businesses, in most cases smaller factories. Where these small factories dominate villages and towns, whole communities may be impoverished by the closing down of such factories. It is likely that the unemployment problem will be met in part by subsidy of workers who could go on workers' unemployment compensation, and by feeding in of the unemployed into defense jobs.

Whether the smaller factories can be put on a defense contract basis is another question. At any rate, anyone can see that the next three months are crucial and demand courage, forbearance and tolerance on the part of every citizen.

Bigger Than One Man Sons, even grandsons of members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are working at the trade and taking part in the functions of this organization. The Brotherhood is 50 years old next month. It is bigger than one man. Happily for this organization, we have not produced the type of egoistical tyrant which has become the curse of some labor organizations. This organization has carried on during half a century with the cooperation of talented men who have been willing to let every member express himself and spend himself in behalf of the union. This is democracy at its best. It simply means that when a man of unusual talent arises in the union, he is given a chance to use these talents in behalf of the organization. When a man forgets the organization and thinks only of himself, he usually finds himself a leader without anyone to lead. This is wholesome. No democratic organization can be built on any other basis.

This union has lived half a century. It is likely to live another 50 years if democracy endures. No matter what action is taken at the St. Louis convention, the union will go forward because it gets its impetus from the lives of many people who realize the benefits of cooperation.

Changing Scenes What defense operations are doing to national life is revealed in part by Blair Bolles' writing in *Harpers Magazine* for October. He says:

"England's war has changed New England's cities, and what it is doing to them is of moment to all other defense centers and indeed to the whole social structure of the country. The old standards are being shaken. Families live in shacks in Bath, where once a man was judged by the size of his house. The communities' individualism diminishes. Springfield, in Vermont, grows each day more like Waterbury, in Connecticut. Self-reliant independence is being undermined. Bridgeport beseeches Washington to assume Bridgeport's problems. Profoundly disturbed anyway by the heavings of the civilized world between 1920 and 1940, old points of view and old urban social, economic, and political arrangements are being washed away by a stream of migration which is depositing over the six states of the old Northeast a host of men strange to the Yankees. The Yankees watch the rising tide with the sort of alarm with which men along the Mississippi watch the floods in spring brimming over the top of the levee. Even if the flood recedes it seems impossible that the cities can return to the ways of the past."

Your Social Security It is one of the failings of human nature to neglect that which it has grown used to. This failing is well exemplified in the case of liberty and equality, and it is a truism that human beings do not enjoy liberty until they have lost it. Perhaps we are wrong in our impression that labor unions are negligent probably of their greatest asset

in the present picture of government service to occupational groups, namely social security.

The social security system of the United States is about seven years old. The law has been amended once. It is a prop against most of the evils of the rapidly changing economic system. It is the greatest insurance company in the world. It can be made to respond more and more to the social needs of the underlying population. It meets every crisis. For example, the impending unemployment due to the changeover from peacetime to defense production can be met only by the reserves now in hand under the social security program. There are those who would like to make a raid on these reserves by lessening taxes on employers, but this reserve should be kept large and resilient in order to meet unexpected emergencies such as now occur under the defense program.

It is expected that new amendments will shortly be suggested in the social security program. These should mark new gains for the underlying population. These should be scanned by labor groups and given every support where they are worthy.

Fires of Electrical Origin Fires of electrical origin are on the increase. Statisticians say defective electrical installations are now the Number 1 cause of fires. Figures were submitted to the eastern section of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors for the city of New York indicating there were 1,138 fires between January 1, 1941, and July 23, 1941, in the city of New York due to electrical origin. This is a significant record. Here are some of the items on the list:

defective cords	229
refrigerators	150
over-fusing	143
no running protection	77
defective installation of fixtures.....	65
electric iron left in circuit.....	50
radio sets	31
oil burners	27
armored cable punched by nail.....	20
defective switches	11
neon signs	10

The job of protecting the public from loss by fire due to electrical origin, of course, is complex. It goes back primarily to putting on the market of good materials and appliances. It rests with the efficiency of the inspection department. It involves the workmanship of our members, and it goes directly to the question of education of the public to taking proper attitudes toward good workmanship and materials. The union has a stake in this, and the union can see to it that jobs are properly policed so that defects in workmanship and materials will not be allowed to be accepted.



Woman's Work

—L.P.E.U.— 414



SALUTE! THE SISTERS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

By A WORKER'S WIFE

HUNDREDS of thousands of women have an interest in the welfare of the Brotherhood. Some of them are workers in branches of the electrical industry and members of the I. B. E. W. Others are wives of union members who recognize the stability and measure of prosperity the union has brought into their lives. We salute all of them. It's your Brotherhood, too, and you must share in the joy of our golden jubilee. That the International Brotherhood is entering its fiftieth year, confident and strong, means good fortune for you in your economic future.

* * *

When manpower becomes scarce, womanpower fills the gap.

Womanpower is shouldering an important part of the work of defense production now. Moreover, jobs for women are likely to increase. The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor recently made a survey of the defense industries to determine where women could be used to replace men in case of dire need.

Electrical manufacturing is one of the strategic industries pounding out the manifold tools of defense. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has more than 40,000 members employed in various branches of electrical manufacturing. Half or more of these workers are women. They are employed on many "light" processes, some of which require considerable skill.

The union has brought a stabilizing force into the working lives of these women. No longer is it—"That's the pay, take it or get out!" The signing of I. B. E. W. contracts has brought minimum wages for beginners and experienced workers; hourly rates for various processes, and piece rates, negotiated through collective bargaining. As organization has become stronger, so wage rates and working conditions have improved. As the tempo of production increases, the union will stand as the only strong protective force against speed-up with its attendant fatigue and danger.

In the making of electric lamps, 77 per cent of the workers are women, according to the 1939 Census of Manufactures. The Brotherhood has widespread organization in this branch of the industry. In radios and tubes the percentage of women is 54 per cent. In insulated wire and cable, 30.7 per cent are women; in wiring devices and supplies, 30.8 per cent. Communication equipment has 41.7. All of these have organization under the I. B. E. W. banner.

The Women's Bureau in a recent survey found that the average hourly earn-

ings for women in electrical machinery and supplies was 50 cents per hour. In radios and phonographs the average was 48.4 cents. Earnings of women I. B. E. W. members are generally much higher than these averages. The lowest minimum wage permitted is 45 cents an hour. The majority of organized plants have minimum wages ranging from 50 to 75 cents an hour. Remember this is a minimum wage, not an average wage.

In electrical manufacturing, 25 per cent of the value of the product is represented by wages paid to production employees. This is much greater than for manufacturing as a whole, where wages represent only 17 per cent. This is because the work is not strictly mass production which may quickly be taught to unskilled workers. A considerable variety of skills is required, some of which take months to master. For example, in the Women's Bureau survey of defense industries, it was found that women are especially adept in soldering, but since it

A Message from MARY ANDERSON Director of Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

I am happy to congratulate the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America on reaching the important milestone of its fiftieth anniversary. I would like at this important time to give a message both to the women who are telephone operators and electrical workers, and to the organized men in these fields in which are employed such large numbers of women. My message is this: Women workers cannot afford to stay out of the union, and the union cannot afford to do without full woman membership. This is true at all times, but particularly now when our nation is involved in such a serious emergency program, when labor is being called on to play such a vital role in the country's all-out efforts to build up its defenses.

Full union membership for women means more than mere payment of dues. It means serving, wherever and whenever feasible or desirable, in official capacity or on grievance delegations. It means assisting in the formulation of policies with special attention to women's problems.

And now a word to the union itself. It should understand fully the valuable contributions women are competent to make and therefore accord them fair and adequate recognition and representation.

takes from three to six months to develop all-round skill, it was advocated that schools should give instruction to women to prepare them for this work.

In the union organization, men and women are functioning together to build strong locals. It used to be said:

"Women don't want organization, they take no interest in it." We find that on the contrary, women are taking a very responsible part in the business of our local unions, many of them having become officers of locals and many more actively aiding through work on committees.

We confidently predict that they will do their part with increasing ability, both as union members and as workers in vital production for national defense. Salute to our Sisters in electrical manufacturing!

* * *

Telephone operators also are seeking I. B. E. W. membership. Although organization in this field was negligible until the passage of the Wagner Act, because of the hostility of employers, the girls are now ardently interested in union representation. There are now telephone operators in 27 locals of the Brotherhood. In the majority of these locals the operators have succeeded in obtaining union contracts. Four of these locals have contracts for both linemen and operators organized together. These are L. U. No. B-702, covering Jacksonville, Ill., and four other cities in Illinois; L. U. No. B-746, Conneaut, Ohio; L. U. No. B-749, La Crosse, Wis., and L. U. No. 818, Owosso, Mich., and three other Michigan towns. Other locals which have contracts contain only operators. These groups work in close harmony with linemen's locals in the same cities.

Operators are organizing in 13 other locals which are now progressing toward the goal of union representation.

The telephone girl has long been celebrated as "the voice with the smile" and she's also been pictured as the heroine who sticks to her post in spite of fire and flood. However, the hello girl finds it easier to keep the smile in her voice when she has a union to protect her interests with the big corporation she works for.

We're sure the telephone operators' organization is going to build up rapidly. One of the locals, chartered only two years ago, has already achieved a membership of 700. This is L. U. No. 1005 of New York City, a local composed entirely of women. You'll find union telephone operators in all the big New York hotels.

Salute to our telephone Sisters! May

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-18,
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The picnic planned by our social committee for August 16, in Ferndell Park, was a complete success. The crowd began to gather late in the afternoon and about 5:30 were partaking of the hot coffee and barbecued beef and pork provided by the committee, as well as quantities of other good things to eat brought by the members.

Many played pinochle or 500; some of the more energetic elected to go for a walk through rustic Ferndell. The men, who were guests (and appreciative ones!), had such an enjoyable time, they asked our social chairman, Gertrude Underwood, if it would be possible to have another picnic in September. They want to be included, obviously.

And, it seems, she is planning just that. Members will be notified by card, as usual.

The regular business meeting included an informal discussion of plans for early fall. Many members away on vacation will be back by this time next month. President Marie Flynn reminded all present to be alert in watching for the union label on goods and patronizing only union shops and stores.

Officers of Auxiliaries 18 and 465, of San Diego, were guests of Auxiliary 83 at a luncheon and installation of officers in a beautiful ceremony at the Mayfair Hotel, August 12. Our members report that it was perfect in every detail and the ladies of Auxiliary 83 are to be congratulated on a truly delightful affair.

At the conclusion of our last meeting, hot coffee and homemade pies were served to the members of L. U. No. B-18, also, who joined us after they were adjourned.

VEVA FRIZELLE,
1752 S. Bronson Ave.

(Acting for Edith Gahagan.)

they increase and prosper in the union fold!

* * *

Now last in our roster of Sisters of the Brotherhood are the wives of union members. They cannot wear the union button, but they share in the I. B. E. W.'s successes or its tribulations. The girls who handle the paycheck to the best of their ability, to produce a comfortable home, good food, clothing, and everything else that goes with an American standard of living. They are doing their part when they send forth each day the healthy, competent electrical workers that industry demands.

Those whose grateful recognition of the union's contributions makes them desire a more active part have organized in women's auxiliaries. They gladly contribute to the union's welfare by promoting social life for the local's members and their families; union label work, and labor education.

The I. B. E. W. women's auxiliaries are affiliated directly to the locals and the entire organization of these groups is due to their own efforts. There are now nearly 50 enthusiastic women's auxiliaries, whose work receives deep appreciation from their own locals. Salute to the wives!

Trim, American styles for factory and farm workers, as designed by the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics, soon will be available both in patterns and ready-made.

Top, the jumper slack suit, worn with blouse, is cool, serviceable and attractive.

Below, left: The one-piece mechanic's suit is cut with plenty of room for stooping, reaching or sitting. Ankle fastening is a safety device. A washable visor cap shades eyes and protects the hair.

The coverall apron (below, right) for farm, factory or kitchen chores. Look at those big pockets! To be made of heavy chambray, denim or shower-proof cotton.



Ladies in Defense





Correspondence

EPU 414



L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

(Continued from last month)

Editor:

The latest attempt is that of the Consolidated Edison Company, the monopolistic electric utility of the whole metropolitan area, which comprises practically the whole southwestern section of New York State.

For not less than 20 years the members of L. U. No. B-3 have been doing all the construction and change-over work in power houses and privately owned buildings for the Edison Company, under a so-called "gentlemen's agreement." As is well known, such people are gentlemen as long as it suits their ideas of good business, and that is what has happened now. They figure that by using their own maintenance and repair men on the reconstruction of their power houses they can put money into their own pockets, at the expense of their own employees, members of L. U. No. B-3, who are deprived of the work, and of the public, which pays them exorbitant rates for the use of electricity.

The story, briefly, is this. When the Wagner Act was finally found constitutional, the Edison Company, like many of its kind, realized that something would have to be done so that, even though the employees did organize, the "Company" would still do the dictating. After much maneuvering and an election under the supervision of the National Labor Relations Board, the Brotherhood of the Edison Employees was certified as the bargaining agent. Of course, they are an "independent union." Need I say more?

The Fiftieth Anniversary issue of the Journal, now in your hands, is a product of six months of planning and three months of preparation. It has involved irregularities of publishing schedules. For this reason, full correspondence of our energetic press secretaries is not contained in this issue. We regret this fact, but there is no help for it. Restoration of our schedule will occur in November and our press secretaries will get their due.

The Edison Company now claims that as their men are "UNION" men there is no reason why they should not do all their own electrical construction work with the A. F. of L. building tradesmen in their power houses and in privately owned buildings where change-overs, changing from D. C. to A. C., etc., or alterations, are being done.

About five years ago they started modernizing their Waterside Station at East 39th Street and First Avenue, New York City. The work was to be done progressively, that is, an old unit removed and a new one installed. This meant tearing out everything except the outer walls and the steel framework, so practically all trades were involved. The electrical work was given to one of our union

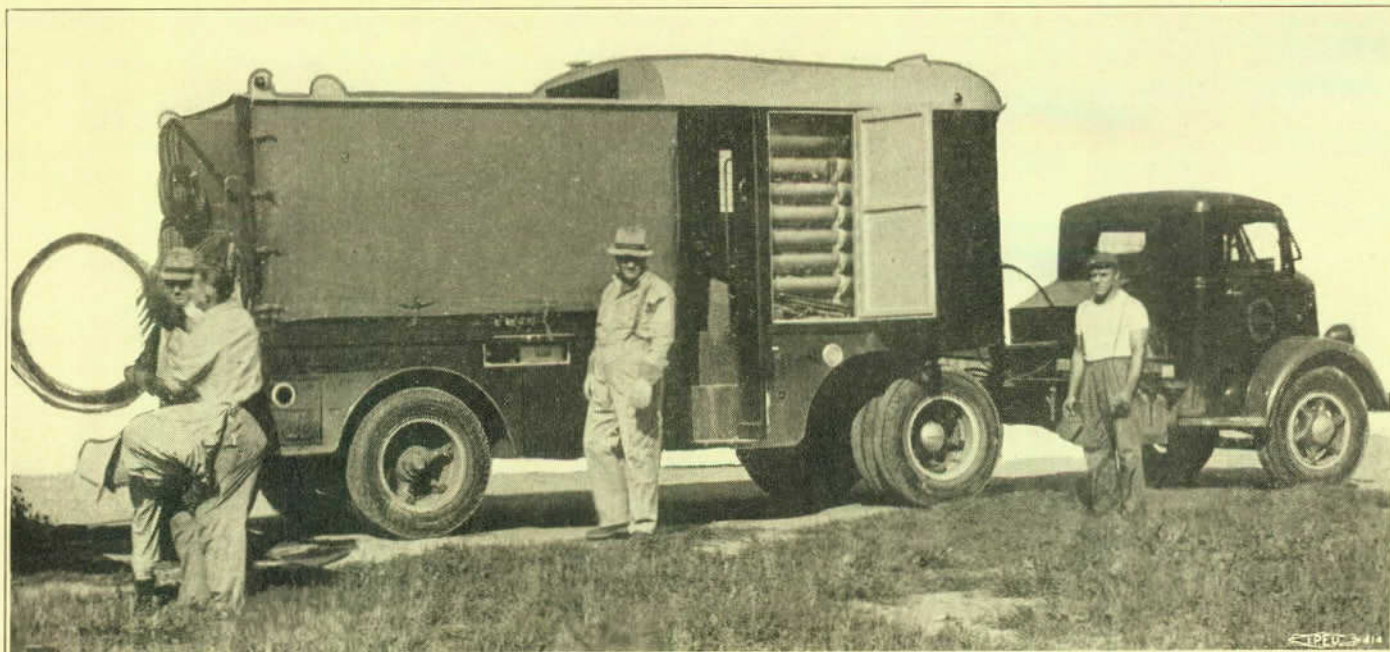
electrical contractors, and our men—as many as 500 at one time—worked there until late in 1938. There was a lull then, as much demolition had to be done. Soon, though, the other trades moved in again and construction started, but not the electrical. That was 18 months ago, and every attempt of our business manager, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., to get action was put off on the plea that inasmuch as the electrical work would all be exposed, they wanted the other construction work completed before the electricians started. They persistently refused every request that the job be performed by members of L. U. No. B-3.

First, the Edison men started doing temporary light work, which on a job of that kind can keep a foreman and 10 to 20 men busy; but it claimed they were only re-lamping, not running any new wires, but "we heard differently." As time passed without definite commitment on their part, the support of other trades was solicited in an effort to bring pressure, without success. Finally, the Edison Company threw aside all pretense and openly had their men doing the new work with A. F. of L. men of other trades, who walked through our picket line, working beside them.

Finally, everything having been tried, the local voted authority to the officers to call a strike on all construction jobs in our jurisdiction. The strike was called on Tuesday, July 29, and was a complete success in that not a job moved after certification to the "strike committee" that jobs affecting life



DAYS GONE BY. The first line truck ever purchased for the Detroit Edison Co., about 1904, was a two-cylinder Oldsmobile. Its crew included (left to right) W. Twombly, driver, whereabouts now unknown; Brother Henry Eib, L. U. No. 58, foreman; Brother Frank (Nick) Carter, deceased, and Brother Harry Miller, now in the contracting business.



IN THE MODERN SCENE. The latest and most modern line truck being used in Detroit by members of L. U. No. 58 for the Detroit Edison. Brother Charles Hogan is stooping over; the lineman handling the coil of wire is Brother Roy Schonce. Watching him is Brother Charles Levans, foreman. Brother Charles Murray is in the center of the picture. Driver Bill Cavareta, at the right, took this picture as well as posed in it.

and health, or where there was a private generating plant, would be exempt from the strike. Work at the Navy Yard and at several factories being built, or enlarged for defense production, was affected. Mr. Sidney Hillman, co-director of the Office of Production Management, was called in by the Navy authorities, and, to make a long story short, through his efforts the difficulty was certified to the National Defense Mediation Board.

On request of Mr. Hillman, the men were sent back to the Navy Yard, and at the end of 10 days, when certification to the National Defense Mediation Board was announced, the strike was called off on all jobs except the Edison Company. When the general strike was called, several trades that had been working at the Waterside Power House plant called out their men, meanwhile others continue to go through our picket line.

The National Defense Mediation Board has placed the case in the hands of Mr. Meyers, of the New York State Labor Board, for review, and we hope to have a decision within a week.

There is lots more that could be told, but I am afraid it would take too much space.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

The Eastern States Exposition has come and gone and it had the largest attendance in a good many years. The Collins Electric Company of Springfield did the electrical work and the reliables of McGanett, Busha, and Brunton had full charge of maintenance. Our business manager, Caffrey, had a job supplying men to maintain the job even if it was only for a week. He was lucky to have some of the men from the Pittsfield job come down looking for work and he put them on for the week. He has been able to place the men in with different contractors and they are all working today. Business Manager Caffrey has some odd cases coming before him. Some want overtime jobs, some want a job where they can have a vacation, and others don't know what they want. You have to be a master mind to take care of the business manager's job today.

Next month will be the big event, our international convention. I know there will be plenty of business transacted and I hope one item will be taken care of; the member who has passed the age of 60 to exempt him from dues until he reaches his sixty-fifth birthday. After this war boom is over and times get slow again it will be very hard for the men even over 55 to be able to get work, and I know our International Office has that well in mind.

I did not expect to see the picture of Brother Walter Kenefick, the Strikeout King, in the same issue with my write up of the clambake, but it sure is a wonderful picture of him.

It sure seems odd how Brothers you would never think would have poetry in them turn up. Since we lost our traveling poet, Brother Hendricks, we have found another after our clambake. Little you would think that Brother W. Wyllie, sitting quiet in the corner at the clambake, would turn out to be a poet. I hope it will appear sometime soon on our poetry page.

E. MULLARKEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Having spent a drowsy Sunday afternoon browsing among the collected works of Westbrook Pegler and topping it off with a few choice editorials from the Los Angeles Times, it has occurred to me that some inside dope on the three labor racketeers who have seized control of Local Union No. 18 might be of interest to your readers.

Labor Racketeer No. 1 fastened himself upon Local Union No. 18 over a year ago by the slick method of getting himself elected by a very large majority. This was the culmination of his life-long efforts for which he had prepared himself for years by working both as a lineman and as an electrician. The fact that he, years ago, took out a card in the I. B. E. W. indicates all too clearly that his intentions were even then to some day become an exploiter of labor. Now, having clamped himself firmly upon the necks of the simple, deluded, rank-and-file members, he is at last in a position

to really exploit them. Almost his first action was to start an agitation for more wages for these poor suckers in order to make them feel that they were being underpaid and that he was earning the fabulous salary which all labor racketeers are known to receive. When they received more money as a result of his and their own efforts, it was, of course, just another evidence of his greed for money which he will later take from them in the form of dues.

Racketeer No. 2 got his chance to exploit labor without even the formality of an election by the simple process of taking advantage of a provision of the I. B. E. W. constitution which permits labor racketeers to appoint their own assistants. He was born and raised in Canada but early realized that there was a much bigger field for crooked labor leaders to the south of him, and he migrated to these parts. After working for some 25 years with the tools as a practical electrician, he felt himself to be well prepared for a labor racketeer's job and moved in.

After some 20 years at the electric trade, Labor Racketeer No. 3 has only recently got his nose into the trough but already has done a good deal of exploiting, his specialty being to herd fresh victims into the mill for the well-known shakedown. Whenever, for instance, it becomes known that some more than usually innocent victim is abroad, this plug-ugly is sent out to intimidate him into becoming a dues-paying member.

Now it sometimes happens that the nice employer for whom the dupes work decides that they could probably use more money and prepares to give them a nice big increase. This is No. 1 Racketeer's specialty. In every case he seems to know all about these raises in advance and is then able to let the dupes think that he got it for them. The wise guys, of course, who are too smart to pay tribute to racketeers know full well that the racketeer had nothing to do with it and that they would have gotten the raise anyway.

No. 2 Racketeer's specialty is particularly underhanded and is as follows: It often happens that the kind employer gets the idea that certain of the employees need a

nice long rest and so arranges one for them, but no sooner have they started to rest than Racketeer No. 2 jumps into the picture and tries to put them to work again. He even keeps a card index of the dues-paying dupes who are resting in order that no one may be overlooked. His purpose, of course, is to keep their noses to the grindstone in order that they can continue to pay dues. It has even happened that he has gone so far as to disgorge a small part of the salary which he extorts from these saps in order to keep them eating regularly while they are resting, just to have them in good condition for the next job.

In return for the fat salary which he extorts from his misguided membership, Racketeer No. 1 spends most of his time, often far into the night, just sitting around talking to people. He visits the offices of the nice employer quite frequently and just has a good time everywhere.

Racketeer No. 2 has an even softer job. He just sits at a desk all day and talks to people who drop in to see him and those who call on the 'phone. There are never more than 200 or 300 of these calls in a day, so in his spare time he amuses himself by writing letters to all the deluded dupes who write to him, and he also writes other nonsense which, from time to time, gets published.

Racketeer No. 3, who also took advantage of the constitution to get appointed, is rather smarter than the other two and stays away from the office for hours at a time. He says he is out intimidating new victims but he is probably lying around somewhere in a saloon.

So here, my friends, is the typical, disgusting picture of the exploited, feeble-minded millions of American labor and the handful of slick, grafting labor leaders who prey upon them. Can anyone wonder that it is a sickening sight for Westbrook Pegler to contemplate? I can sympathize with him for just after reading his articles I become sick, myself.

GEORGE SIMMONDS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Some time ago, I spoke to you of Local Union No. B-28 having contributed to the welfare of the soldiers in the army cantonments in the vicinity of Baltimore.

This year, with all the defense activity in the various army cantonments near Baltimore, it was decided by the members of the local to sacrifice the pleasures of a picnic and to provide a sum of money for recreational purposes for the soldiers at these training camps.

The recreational officer at Camp Meade was contacted as to the needs of the men at this cantonment and he said that they considered it desirable to furnish the necessary baseball equipment (bats, balls, gloves and uniforms) for 22 men. A local sporting goods store was given the order and these men were completely outfitted. The soldiers in the camp have had the pleasure of watching their teams playing and looking like ball players.

The officer in charge of the hospital section at Camp Meade was also contacted and he stated that it was desirable to have a Balopticon machine and slides so that the sick soldiers could be educated and entertained. This was also purchased and given to the hospital division.

At the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, the recreational officer stated that while several hundred old radios were given to the soldiers, they were not very good and the soldiers would appreciate having some good combination radio and victrola sets with records. Combination radio and victrola sets

and records were purchased by our local for each of the four recreational centers at Aberdeen, there being three white and one colored section.

Each of the following officers has sent our local a very complimentary letter: Milton A. Reckford, Major General, U. S. Army Commanding—R. I. McFadden, First Lieutenant M. C. Assistant to Detachment Commander—R. I. Gilbert, Office of the Quartermaster, 1322nd Service Unit, Fort George G. Meade—J. S. Hatcher, Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Commanding, Aberdeen.

Local Union No. B-28 has been conservative in spending its funds and having accumulated through the years sufficient to purchase U. S. Defense Bonds to the maximum amount permissible under the law you are advised this has been done. This union has cooperated in very many other ways with the defense program.

CARL G. SCHOLTZ,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. B-31, DULUTH, MINN.

Editor:

Reelected to office at our biennial election last June were: Brothers Charles Lyons, president; George Hoffman, vice president; E. J. Whitney, recording secretary; Frank Berg, treasurer. Our faithful financial secretary, Ed French, declined the nomination and was succeeded by Jack M. Branscombe, Jr. J. W. Johnson, our business manager, was reelected to office.

Our newly elected executive board consists of Brothers Charles Lyons, Jack M. Branscombe, Jr., Mike Olson, H. Wilson, Jack Watson, C. C. Sampson, and myself.

The result of the election can only be construed to mean one thing—namely, continued progress. The progress of L. U. No. B-31 under the dynamic leadership of Brother Charles Lyons and his able assistants reads as a fairy tale.

From a mere handful of members back in the early '30's our local now reaches out to include many districts and towns where organization was unknown and hundreds of families have seen their standard of living boosted to the American standard of living.

In Duluth, both the Minnesota Power and Light Company employees and the inside wiremen are now working under signed agreements. Organization among the wiremen is practically 100 per cent. All this means leadership.

Brothers, when you get to St. Louis, don't fail to look up Brother Lyons.

Work up here is not very plentiful, but thanks to greener pastures in other areas, nearly half of our inside wiremen have "pulled stakes" and that leaves the rest of us enough work to keep fairly busy. Defense projects have eluded us so far, but hope still lingers on.

Our pet dream project is the St. Lawrence waterway, and I see by the papers that they are going to talk some more about it soon, in Washington.

You will hear more from us in the near future. This is enough for the first offense.

ED ERICKSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Some of the boys in the local have been saying "why don't we see something in the WORKER about 48?" That sort of thing cannot long continue so the local forthwith appointed itself a press secretary to put forth some of the reasons why Portland, Oreg., is called the "key to the great West."

There is more shipbuilding activity in progress here than any place on the Pacific

Coast, with four yards in operation, namely: Willamette Iron & Steel with two ways, building two navy mine layers; the Commercial Iron Works with two ways, already having completed four Navy mine net tenders and the foundry building the engines for merchant vessels being built at other yards; the Albina Yard with two ways, building five vessels for the Navy of the sub-chaser class, and the Oregon Shipbuilding Corp. with 11 ways, building 43 cargo vessels for the Maritime Commission's proposed "Liberty Fleet."

These yards are all under union agreement and the call for more electricians is swelling the ranks of Local No. 48 manifold. Of course such an influx of new men will carry along many who are not familiar with the methods of ship wiring so Willamette Iron & Steel and Oregon Shipbuilding Corp. along with the Benson Polytechnic School are conducting night and off-shift classes to teach the men the many kinks of shipboard wire-fuzzin'.

The construction and maintenance of the electrical equipment in the Aluminum Corporation of America plant in Vancouver, Wash., were done by members of 48 and now we have the rectifier operators in our organization, which places us in the key position in this large plant. Plans are being made for another large aluminum plant at Troutdale which will also draw its crew from L. U. No. 48.

RUSS GARDNER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

I am somewhat isolated at present and unable to attend meetings. Brother W. L. Courtney, Sr., has a crew over on an island not yet named, somewhere in the Chesapeake Bay. We are making Cape Charles, Va., our headquarters.

As much as we want to attend the local meetings, it is impossible to do so, because, when we get back to land it is too late to go to Norfolk the same night and return, and you cannot come mornings. So you Brothers on the other side of the bay can see plainly that we cannot be there as we would like to be.

Brother Updike says he would like to live on the island and become a hermit. "Bones," we call him. The reason he wants to live on the island, is because he is so bashful.

Brother Courtney, our foreman, seems to be enjoying himself very much, because his wife and father are with him at Cape Charles. He goes fishing quite a lot and I would not be surprised if he retires from the electrical business and becomes a regular fisherman. He likes his fish and corn bread. More power to him because I do also. If Brother J. M. Duke could be with us, it would make the party complete. The Duke would enjoy himself here.

We are in the heart of the land of frying chickens. Every day some of us can be seen chewing on a chicken leg. If you know what kind of chicken leg I mean.

Our business manager, John Russell, should be over here getting his share of fried chicken and sweet potatoes. I guess our Brothers won't know us when we get back to Norfolk, we are getting so fat.

Well, it won't be long before we will be back and join the rest.

I called on our financial secretary last month while I was in Norfolk, and when I went into his house, I hardly saw him, because he was surrounded by lady folks. He sure is a ladies' man, HA! HA! More next time.

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

(Continued from last month)

Editor:

If you will meditate on the fact that life is laid out according to this plan you will soon realize why our government was constructed with three main divisions: Executive, judicial and administrative; even man who was created according to this law possesses body, mind and soul and is endowed with a life-sustaining fluid we call blood, composed of three kinds of corpuscles: they are the red, the white and the blood plaques; these are invaded by the three organic elements of life, spirit, soul and consciousness.

The fact that we are far from perfection in the law of all life is no fault of the law but rather the neglect and carelessness of the people themselves in not employing the power of introspection and reasoning of what is truth and divine justice to their fellow beings, for the degree to which the people permit the living of sensuous lives is the determining factor as to when men, like those who control the aggressor nations, will try to take over control of the world.

However, we can thank God there are men in the world who still believe and trust in the divine law and will not permit such men to interfere with the laws of nature and, we can rest assured that when this chaos is arrested and those who are guilty of it are brought to justice, the peoples of the earth will find a fuller, richer and more beautiful way of life, for like our own country the world will be re-established by the law of the triangle.

Space does not permit a more detailed explanation of this law of all life at this time; however, regardless of whether organic or inorganic natures are scrutinized, presumably enough has been said for you to reason it out. But you should understand that those who control the aggressor nations are doomed, for the Creator never intended the manifestation of Satan or dualism through bigoted dictators who would direct the political, moral and social affairs of the peoples of the earth. If God had intended this power to be a part of man's personality or existence the King of Evil would not have been cast into Hell as a sign from God that the continuance of such blind ignorance, that permits such tyrants to rise up, is retrograde and unholy and the time is again at hand when the people of the earth will recognize God's sign and purge the earth of these assassins of youth.

Such devastation in the world today is the result of biased racial hatreds and intolerance. Man's stupidity blinds him to the fact that all men are of the dust of the earth; all are possessed with the same elements of life; and men's opinions and beliefs are academic and not given to judgment of another's conception of the divine law as long as they remain their brother's keeper; that the only difference in men is their comprehension and understanding; man's mind has many, many abodes in the realm of good and evil, for it was said unto us: "In my Father's house there are many mansions."

So, good Brothers and friends who have fear and dread in your hearts, keep faith in the thought that those responsible for the evil that shadows the earth and who are not their brother's keeper, are burdened with a life-long agony from the fire of truth burning their souls with the revelation that the Lord is not their Shepherd.

WILLIAM H. HOLT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 180, VALLEJO, CALIF.

Editor:

It has been some time since this local has been represented by a letter to the

NOTICE

The rumors circulating that there is a great deal of defense work in the Miami area are untrue. We are very much afraid we will have a large influx of men without any work to give them. Therefore, in order to help all travelling Brothers, I suggest they contact me in regard to work in South Florida, Miami, or the Bahama Islands before coming south.

FRED HATCHER,
Business Manager,
L. U. No. 349, Miami, Fla.

JOURNAL. I stuck my neck out at the last regular meeting and asked why we didn't have a press secretary, and before I could resume my seat I was informed that we had one and that I was it, so, come what may, here it is.

First, I want to say that this local has elected as delegates to the convention its popular business manager, Sam Breeding, and another popular member and a hard worker, Brother Andy Low. Brothers J. H. Hawes and Carico were elected as alternates and it was a toss-up until the last vote was counted to see who would come under the wire first.

This local had the honor of entertaining the Northern California executive board in this city a short time ago. The meeting was well attended and a great deal of business important to the locals on the West Coast was attended to.

Local No. 180 joined with other public spirited organizations and instructed its officers to purchase \$1,000 in U. S. bonds. We believe all locals should join the parade and invest their surplus savings in this worth-while cause.

We are happy to report that our members have enjoyed fairly steady employment this past year and the future looks fairly good. This being the home of the Mare Island Navy Yard, many of our members are helping build the ships that make Uncle what he is, and we like to believe that we have the finest bunch of marine wiremen in the world.

And speaking of marine wiremen, we would like to see the I. O. recognize this important branch of the trade by giving them an international representative all their own, one who understands the problems of the marine wiremen and talks their language, one who could devote his time working towards securing better wages and working conditions for this sadly underpaid part of the I. B. E. W.

I hope the above doesn't sound like a slam at our good friend Scott Milne. We appreciate the fact that his office is up to its ears in work and doing a fine job of it too.

TONEY BETTS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 183, LEXINGTON, KY.

(Continued from last month)

Editor:

Other jobs just completed throughout this territory were: The state hospital near Danville, Ky., employing from four to eight members for 18 months, and the state office building at the state capital in Frankfort, Ky., employing from three to eight members for 20 months.

All we have now is the United States Army Signal Corps depot under construction at Avon near Lexington. This project now em-

ploys 18 members and will be completed about February 1, 1942. After this job is completed we don't know just what we will have.

Lately there has been appearing in some of the northern newspapers advertisements for mechanics of all crafts needed on the addition to the United States Army hospital located near Danville, Ky., and under Lexington's jurisdiction. These advertisements are misleading, and in some cases false. The general contractor on this job absolutely refuses to recognize organized labor. The organized crafts have refused to let him have a single mechanic until he recognizes a closed shop. We, therefore, urge all card men to absolutely disregard all advertisements related to the needs of men on this particular job.

We hardly think it fair for some locals to discriminate against some members just because their cards are not so old, while at the same time needing men because of a shortage of skilled workers in their localities. All of these men are capable, as is attested through the commendation and praises of foremen and superintendents under whose guidance they have worked. There have been a number of cases where these young members have been given preference over older members because of their ability alone. In this light, we see no reason that young members should not be given a chance to prove that they, also, have the stuff that makes the best of mechanics as well as good American citizens. So come on fellows let's give these boys a chance.

Probably my pet hate is that part of the grapevine run by persons who circulate false rumors regarding better working conditions on jobs in other localities. This keeps a large number of good mechanics floating from one job to another; oftentimes subjecting themselves and their families to unnecessary hardship merely because some crackpot hasn't sense enough to keep his mouth shut. If these floaters still wish to adhere to ravings of these rumor-mongers, then they had better take their better working conditions along with them, because only upon rare occasions do better working conditions exist.

If any of you good locals are in need of more mechanics, we urge you to get in touch with No. 183, for we have plenty of good men available.

We enjoy reading of the doings of other locals and trust you feel the same about us. We invite your criticism and comment.

Here's wishing you all success 100 per cent on all jobs and a minimum of trouble.

JOSEPH L. BOSTON,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

The Brothers in Local No. 205 are very much disturbed by the steady rise in the cost of living in the Detroit area. Our wages have not increased one cent in the last four years and the established 86 cents an hour paid to skilled workers is far beneath the average for the trade.

The condition of all railroad workers is about as bad. In every line of work the average pay is from 50 per cent to 100 per cent below that of other industry. It is doubtful if the present wage demands for 30 cents an hour increase will meet the needs of the workers.

So serious is the situation that despite an almost unanimous support of the demands of the Brotherhoods and determination to strike if necessary to gain a victory, there is an atmosphere of insecurity in our local meetings.

The only redeeming factor is the loyalty of our members to the local leadership which is actively driving ahead as representatives

of the rank-and-file. The untiring efforts of our officers to get results have won the admiration and appreciation of their fellow unionists. As long as this is true our problems will be solved eventually.

Because the problems of all railroad locals are bound to be similar, we would like to see more letters in the JOURNAL from the R. R. boys in other parts of the country, especially on the New York Central System. We have no other method whereby we can exchange ideas or increase cooperation. Surely Detroit isn't the only place in the nation where railroaders have the intestinal fortitude energetically to push for better pay and better working conditions for the men in the shops.

The life of our organization depends upon what we accomplish within the very near future. We cannot afford to be silent. Let's hear the voice of the membership from coast to coast in a loud protest. A protest loud enough to be heard by the American Association of Railroads and the President of the United States.

The railroads are a public utility vital to the defense of the country. Their efficiency should not be impaired by low wages and dissatisfied workmen. If reasonable wages and good working conditions cannot be provided by privately owned and operated lines, it is the duty of the federal government to take such action as may be necessary to guarantee continued movement of traffic under American standards.

W. L. INGRAM,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Editor:

This local has been without a press secretary for about a year now and it seems somebody has to be stuck with the job, so here we go.

Local No. 210 has been so darn busy this past year I hardly know where to start. Of course the most important bit of work is that agreement that has just been entered into and signed by Local 210 and Atlantic City Electric Co.

About 95 per cent of Local No. 210's members are employed by the A. C. E. Co., and this is the first time in 38 years of existence we have ever had anything signed by the company.

Three cheers for Local No. 210. The membership requests are pouring in so rapidly we can't get application cards enough to take care of them.

Incidentally, in that agreement the linemen put up an awful battle to get that extra penny for the electricians in order to keep from going broke taking up collections for Brother Sam.

Brother Cheetham comes back from Nashville, Tenn., with a story about a grand guy by the name of Earl (Santa Claus) Clark, Local No. B-429. Seeing he's the only card man on the job, and man is he some proud of that button and card! Congratulations from 210 to Brother "Santa Claus."

A. V. CHRIST,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.

Editor:

A few words from this far western local should be in order at this time after a prolonged silence.

Our membership during the past six months has shown a steady increase, defense projects and ship building being mainly responsible, although building generally has experienced a mild boom.

Along with other trades we have revived the Building and Construction Trades Coun-

cil, appointed a zone committee under National Council auspices, and should derive great benefits from the proper functioning of these two bodies.

Electrically speaking, our thirty-ninth anniversary banquet held in May of this year was a great success. Miles of conduit were installed and cable pulled in both before and during the fun; a potent punch brewed by Brothers McVane, Laird, et al, helping to speed the good work. Several well known Victoria contractors were present and also many out of town visitors. The committee was congratulated on the high standard of entertainment provided.

Some months ago a committee was appointed to review and report on the existing inside wiremen's agreement. They took their job so seriously that nary a meeting was held, in fact, they rarely appeared at union meetings. Anxiety as to their whereabouts and general well-being caused a Brother to move that the committee be disbanded so that they will feel free to face the rest of the boys. Curiously enough this committee was composed of Brothers who had all been loud in their condemnation of the present agreement.

President C. Peck and Financial Secretary Ira Smith will attend the convention as our delegates. Along with the boys from Vancouver, B. C., they will ask for the transfer of British Columbia locals from Zone 1 to Zone 9, thus giving us an international representative within reasonable travelling distance of this province. Amendment to the constitution so that local unions may allow voice or vote to helpers and apprentices will also be sought.

As in most places the trade union movement in Victoria has gained numerically since the European unpleasantness came to a head, but the average worker, whether organized or not, seems to be still as indifferent as ever regarding our future.

Increased wages are feverishly sought after in an attempt to meet the rapidly rising cost of living but little or no thought is given to what we ourselves can do to handle the situation.

Internationally-owned chain stores in Canada are fast reaching the position from which they will control our standard of living by setting the price we shall pay for the necessities of life.

Common sense seems to indicate the absurdity of bargaining for higher wages if we are to have little or no control over the real value of these wages. Much research work has been done and many books written to show trade union members that in order to receive the full benefit of increased wages they must cooperate and combine their purchasing power as consumers so that their hard-earned dollars will bring the best of goods and services at cost, produced under union conditions.

The writer would be glad to see instances mentioned in this JOURNAL where our locals are supporting to any extent a consumers' cooperative operated under the Rochdale Plan. The study of this idea is also commended to every member of our international union.

F. J. BEVIS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

If I am late with this letter then it can be blamed on a little matter of wind that reached in a big hurry on September 25. For three days thereafter we were plenty busy and still are at this writing. Farmers around here are plowing Kansas farms. With trees down, and so many wires down, and sections out of light, it gave one an

idea what an invasion would mean. Several hundred poles were blown down, thousands of dollars worth of transformers and equipment destroyed.

This, the twenty-ninth, and the streets are still covered with limbs and other evidence of the worst wind storm that Toledo has experienced in years. The trouble clerks and load dispatchers claim that better than 4,000 distress calls of different natures were answered in a 48-hour period, a record of all time.

My experience from the field was that there were so many so-called assistants helping the trouble clerks that each and every one of the seven phones was over-monopolized and it was impossible to get in. It seems that two trouble clerks and one radio man could handle a storm better if all others were kept out of the way. Three and four trouble men were dispatched to the same case of trouble at different times due to duplication of orders.

This was the first real test that our new radio station W8XXM was put to and it proved quite a help in dispatching crews to places needing assistants. We have 10 equipped radio cars and 70 licensed permit holders to operate them; still the radio cars are not being used by licensed operators. It seems that any one can operate them, and first come, first served.

Carl and Mrs. Ludwig have returned from a very interesting trip up in Maine. In discussing the big game that he saw while there I asked him a very simple question. I says: "Speaking of big game, did you see any deer?" His answer was, "Yes, sweet-heart." I wonder if he really understood my question.

Carl (Hooch) Standriff has gone in for bigger things now and is driving for Carl McMullen's crew, relieving Harry Longshore, who is driving for Walter Cominess at the Oakdale substation. Robert Hatfield and Joe Geoffrion are the other two trouble men out there with Maynard Sterling and Moritz Kumpi doing the driving.

John Murray is well pleased with a new method of painting his house. He tried the Ramlow and Cartledge method and says that it is a grand success, and inexpensive, too.

Joe Wright of the meter department has been absent from his desk for several weeks but is now improving and will be back at this time I am sure. Frank Siems has had a short period of sickness, but he, too, will be back soon.

Howard Houck, the winner of the greased pig contest recently, is now the owner of a nice young hog.

Herbert Johnson finally accepted a position with the government. Soldiering with him is a private business.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Editor:

The western section of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors held their annual meeting in St. Paul, September 8, 9 and 10. Walt Hackett, J. C. Montgomery, Claude Skeldon and Bill Leeper attended. A dinner was given by L. U. No. 292 and L. U. No. 110 for inspectors, members of the I. B. E. W., and their wives.

The Minnesota State Electrical Workers Council met at International Falls Saturday evening and Sunday morning, September 13 and 14. Claude Skeldon was reelected president; C. A. Rafferty, L. U. No. 783, St. Paul, vice president, and B. E. Schilling, L. U. No. 928, Red Wing, was reelected secretary-treasurer. E. J. Conway, L. U. No. 292, Minneapolis; George Phillips, L. U. No. 160, Minneapolis; J. W. Johnson, L. U. No. 31,

Duluth; George Dempsey, L. U. No. 110, St. Paul; Charles Bence, L. U. No. 294, Hibbing, and Dan Gephart, L. U. No. 23, St. Paul, were elected to the executive board.

Among the resolutions adopted was one requesting the International to divide District 6 into two districts and to name an additional vice president for the newly organized district.

The trapshoot tournament was held on the last three Sundays of September. Ninety-seven participated, but as it was necessary to shoot three rounds total on two different Sundays those eligible for prizes simmered down to 22. The first, second and third places were tied for by George Nelson, Harry Fields and C. M. Elstad, who will shoot off for first place and the trophy.

Nils Nubson, Bert Leverenz, Edward J. Conway, O. B. Okan, Allan Anderson, E. M. Olson, Paul Bartholoma, Harry Taylor, Bill Adamson, O. Tischer, Ben Morse, Herb Holly, Fred Schultz, Sam Dycie, Art King, Leo Poole, Vince Larson, C. Johnson and Leo Ruffenach finished in this order. Every eighth man receives a prize. Olson and Dycie will receive a prize. The trapshoot committee was George Nelson, Harry Taylor and O. Tischer.

CLARENCE JOHNSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Greetings, Brothers, here I am back again after quite an absence. I really should write more often, especially since so many of our members are working out of town. I know they are glad to hear from home occasionally.

Brother D. D. Tomkinson and Business Manager Fred Hatcher attended the Florida State Federation of Electrical Workers at Orlando last month and quite a number of constructive features were discussed. From the reports of various business managers at the meeting there will be quite a few defense jobs when and if they materialize, but first let me impress any traveling Brothers that the Florida State Federation agreed that the members of Florida locals were to be employed first and others next.

Business Manager Hatcher has requested me to inform any members intending to come to Miami for work to reconsider, as the material situation has become so acute here that quite a number of jobs have shut down because of the lack of material to complete them. The only jobs that can get material are defense jobs, and unluckily we have not any in this vicinity. Brother Hatcher also wants to thank all the sister locals which have helped place our members to work, and just as soon as conditions warrant will try to reciprocate the favor. He also sends regards and best wishes to all those working away from home.

I surely was very sorry that so many of our Brothers were away from Miami this Labor Day. Local No. 349 had one of the best celebrations in its history. President Harry Bitner called a committee of 12 together to help prepare the celebration. They arranged to hold a picnic at Sunny Isles Casino, alongside the ocean north of Miami Beach. There we entertained over 350 guests with barbecued beef, pork and sugar cured ham platters with plenty of vegetables. Plenty of little neck clams which, by the way, were shipped down from Baltimore, and good clam chowder. Ocean bathing for those who cared and which was protected by a capable life guard supplied by the Miami Beach Patrol. For the fishing enthusiasts there were deep sea fishing on chartered boats and pier fishing on the Sunny Isles fishing pier. Plenty of eats and

beer. This was one picnic where your money was useless, the local footed everything. Everyone enjoyed themselves and from all sides you heard them asking, "When will we have another picnic? Soon, I hope." Brothers, we really should have more get-togethers. It helps to promote that friendly, brotherly feeling.

The National Association of Electrical Inspectors are going to hold a convention in Miami September 29. Part of the convention will be taken up with a show and demonstration of various code problems. They also will show a method of extinguishing incendiary bombs with chemicals. Here is hoping we may never have to use them in this country.

Congratulations to Local No. 177 for their success in obtaining a raise in wages to \$1.50 per hour. Also to friend Jim Gilbert of Local No. 728 for getting their scale raised to \$1.37½ per hour. More power to you all.

Heard that Brother Pat Gideon had some tough luck. Fell from a ladder while on the job and is now laid up with a broken ankle. Too bad, Pat. Hope you mend it fast.

Regards to Bob Tindal and to Chris Fagin working out St. Louis way.

BEN MARKS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

One year ago this month I left New England to mingle with the rank and file of our Brotherhood. The majority are swell fellows, although there are a few the Chinaman charges 10 cents extra for shirts.

I am now in St. Louis. The boys here are all agog (don't confuse this word with grog, that will come later) over the coming convention. St. Louis has a lovely zoo. I go there quite often to watch the chimpanzees. Watching them reminds me of a meeting of my own local union, although some of the chimps are real good looking. Most of them have teeth. It is so refreshing to mingle with a group that omits women, liquor and overtime from its discussions. I would like to be their delegate to the convention. No doubt there will be a lot of monkey business there.

Those gorillas sure are powerful. I think you could train one of them for a bending machine.

The weather is getting cool here and a lot of the boys are gazing south. Many are waiting here until after the convention.

To the wives of the delegates. You know St. Louis is a fur center and a lot of fur-bearing animals will be at the convention. I want to let you in on a secret. You can get a nice fur coat for \$400 or \$500. It will be the chance of a lifetime, so go to work on hubby and he will be ripe by October 27. Always ready to help a Brother or Sister. Looks like a storm coming up so I'll take a blow now.

ED MCINERNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Our executive board was honored by an official visit of International Representative Kenefick on Monday, September 22. Local No. 396 is inspired by and deeply grateful for the sound and helpful advice on financial matters that he so graciously bestowed on us. The craftsmen of the I. B. E. W. may well be imbued with confidence in the ability and integrity of our International Brotherhood as long as it is exemplified by the type of officers who are now devoting their services to the promotion of our well-being.

Business Agent Myshrahl tells us that in his peregrinations he has sometimes run across a peculiar state of affairs. He states that in some jurisdictions conditions have arisen in which certain locals have imagined that they were forced to employ non-union cable splicers as they did not know where to locate union craftsmen, and during the same period, Local No. 396 has had qualified men loafing. This is a condition that should not exist and we strongly suspect that the business agents of such locals do not read the JOURNAL carefully: Your reporter has made it a point for the past number of years to tell the world of organized electricians that Local No. 396 has cable splicers. We hope it will not be necessary to refer to this again.

Apparently all the Brethren are not 100 per cent informed as to what a cable splicer is. Cable splicing is a highly specialized craft in the electrical trades, and like the fellow who carried a pistol, "when you need him you need him bad." Also he is a good union man and has been able to build up, after a long struggle, a very nice set of working conditions, among which may be mentioned expenses while traveling. This, apparently is not a universal practice among the trade, but our local feels strongly that when a craftsman is employed away from home, he should not, in addition to the hardships and inconveniences of migration, be forced to maintain two establishments, thus diminishing the net returns of his skill and labor.

Our ranks have been broken by death for the first time in 14 years and the members of Local No. 396 are plunged in sorrow. On Sunday night, September 21, while returning to Hartford, Conn., after the weekend at home, Sidney Stevenson, Jr., and Paul Gallagher, both helpers, were in collision with a trailer and truck at Brookfield, Mass. Sidney died in a hospital at eight the next morning and Paul is, at this writing, still on the danger list at Newton Hospital, with concussions, abrasions and internal injuries. Both were 22 years old and members of Local No. 396 since March, 1941. The deepest sympathies of the members are extended to their families.

Clayton Herbert, one of the leaders of the younger set, is again about after an operation. A local anesthetic was used and Clay watched the whole proceedings. We'll bet that doctor didn't dare to make a misstep!

Cyril, the Demon Helper, said recently: "Remember the time I sat on 220 during a burn-out? Well, it felt just like the time my wife was behind me, unbeknownst, and I told a fellow I wished I was married to Betty Grable."

THE APSAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Editor:

Since the local's last appearance in the JOURNAL many events have taken place.

Brother H. Hosfield, our former recording secretary and chairman of regional council, retired on I. B. E. W. pension. A watch was presented to Brother Hosfield by his co-workers and Brothers from Transcona Shops, while the Brothers from Ft. Rouge Shops presented him with a watch chain. Brother Hosfield will be missed at our meetings. His work was a great benefit to this local, and his many years of experience with the local was a guiding hand in many an argument. To Brother Hosfield we express our best wishes and wish him many years to enjoy his leisure time.

Another event was the election of officers. The attendance was better than usual for

this election meeting. Brother H. Wilson was elected by acclamation to the presidency of this local, while the other officers elected were as follows: Brother George Patterson, recording secretary; Brother E. Philipsin, treasurer; Brother A. Tait, executive board, Transcona; Brother E. Corder, executive board, Transcona; Brother H. Wilson, chairman, regional council delegate.

Brother H. Wilson was also elected to represent Local No. 409 at the I. B. E. W. convention, while Brother H. Pullin was elected as alternate.

Another meeting was called. This was an open meeting of railway locals L. U. No. 409, L. U. No. 679, Winnipeg. Business Manager J. S. McBride presided. Brother L. A. McEwen, who has the full time position as general chairman of all railway electrical regional councils, spoke on the benefit he will be able to give the locals, since his appointment to this full time position. We also had a guest speaker, R. Holmes, secretary of machinists in Winnipeg, who gave us a brief summary on the bonus now received by railway employees. Brother McBride spoke on the need and advantages of organization. Brother H. Wilson spoke on behalf of Local No. 409, while Brother P. Shields spoke for L. U. No. 679. Then Brother L. A. McEwen gave his time to answering any questions that the attendance wished to ask.

Beginning July the first, workers unemployment insurance came into effect. All workers in Canada contributing 40 per cent, employers 40 per cent, and government 20 per cent, from which the workers will receive payment for their maintenance in case of unemployment. The weekly contribution for employees is from 12 to 36 cents a week, according to wages received. The benefits payable during unemployment range from \$4.08 per week for a single person to \$14.40 per week for a worker with one or more dependents. The benefits will last according to the total amount of contributions paid in. No benefits will be paid till the worker has made contribution for 30 weeks or 180 days.

The bonus now received by the railway employee now amounts to \$1.93 per week and is increasing by \$1.25 per week every time the cost of living rises another 5 per cent. This has been a big help to the railway worker and was only achieved through the work of railway unions.

J. RIALLAND,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN. (Continued from last month)

Editor:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank other local unions for the courtesy and hospitality shown our Brothers working in other localities. We hope to be able to return these favors. Work is just so so here, but we are always glad to see any of the Brothers who are passing.

Hello, Jean Paul Jones, Hubert Houston and Brother Hall, of Chattanooga, and Brother Frank McCabe, where have you gotten to? Also, hello to the boys at Milan, Jackson and Sheffield.

For the information of our out-of-town Brothers, since the last letter to the Worker, Brother Bob Putman lost all belongings to old man fire, and we all extend our sympathy to Bob and his family.

Yes, Private Van Lewis, we received your card and we appreciate it very much. Any members you may happen to run across in the service, ask them to come in to see us, they are welcome at any time.

I have been asked to insert the following document with my letter, which deserves the attention of all members, it being written by Brother Charles J. Maunsell.

OLD AGE PENSION

There is a subject in which every electrical worker should be very much interested. A subject that is just as sure as death and taxes. We all know about it, still very few of us ever do much about it. We all know about insurance, but very few working people have insurance, at least not as much as they can afford or should have. We all know we are getting older every day. We all know we will be too old to work one of these days, but WE DON'T REALIZE IT—UNTIL IT IS TOO LATE TO DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT.

You know we have life insurance and an old age pension that we pay for when we pay our dues. But how much do you know about it? Do you know that 90 cents of the \$2.00 sent the I. O. goes for insurance, and that 37 cents of it goes for old age pension? Do you know that 37 cents is not enough to pay to get what we get at 65 years of age? Do you know that there is a gap between when you are "too old" to work and 65 years of age? Do you know anything about what it costs to keep up a pension fund? Do you know what it would cost to reduce the age from 65 to 60 or to 55 or 50? Have you ever concerned yourself about it in the least? Are you one of the large group who gripe about what you have to pay as union dues and never think about what you get for what you pay? To cite an actual incident: A clerk noticed men coming by an operator's desk, laying down \$3.50 and getting a receipt. He asked why men would pay money out like that—"for what?" he said. The operator eyed him for a moment and asked him if he got a raise the first of the year. The clerk said no, he did not. He was asked why. "Oh!" he said, "we were not represented in the wage conference last fall." "Well," the operator said, "wouldn't you lay down \$3.50 a month to get from \$14 to \$22 a month more on your check?"

That is the whole story, boys, we must lay some down, if we expect to pick any up later on. Some local unions have committees out going into this pension subject. More should be out. Some plans should be presented at the convention at St. Louis. Some voluntary system should be presented as well as the plan to put the system on an actual basis whereby a member can reduce his age limit by paying certain amounts over a period of time.

These matters can be worked out and should be worked out before or at this convention. A large number of members cannot see why a member on pension cannot be allowed to visit his local union meetings. Surely he should be trusted as much as some non-union electrical workers we have just converted, and allow to sit in our meetings. Surely he is a member in good standing and has been for some time—20 years or so. Let us do some constructive thinking and do something about our pension system. And in doing so, the expenses will have to be paid by those who will receive the benefits.

WILLIAM A. WALKER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

Howdy, boys!

Our one hope in introducing ourself is to try to live up to the worthwhile correspondence presented to the JOURNAL by Ronnie, our predecessor, and if whilst scanning this or future letters, you see anything that may tax your imagination always remember that salt is a good seasoning.

Now getting down to business, Labor Day, 1941, is a thing of the past. We had every intention this year to excel all other Labor Days, all unions concerned made gigantic efforts. Consequently everyone who intended to participate was looking forward to the day with the anticipation of enjoying themselves, but alas and alack! Old Man Weather—not River—wasn't having any, the wind roared in from the northeast bringing with it squalls of rain which kept up intermittently throughout the day and far into the night, thus putting a crimp—if not a bend—in everyone's plans. Labor Day, of course was still observed, but under a somewhat modified status.

Our different committees are all formed and some have already functioned, namely, the welfare committee under Brother Lewis Arnold, our genial vice president. The occasion on which they brought their heavy guns to bear was a farewell party for Brothers Jim O'Brien and Harry Pinsent. Jim will in future be employed by our American Cousins at one of their Newfoundland bases, whilst Harry is to don one of His Majesty's uniforms. If we know the boys—and we think we do—both will make good, Jim with sure plodding determination and Harry with all the zest and zeal that any intelligent youth can show. Best of luck, boys, may you make—as you left—good friends.

Our hard-working recording secretary, Brother Henley Noel, recently returned from a convention held in St. John's—which incidentally is the capital of this island—by the Newfoundland Federation of Labor, and in which our local is represented. Judging by the volume of business in his report made to our local, Brother Henley had a very busy week, and some worthwhile details were very ably dealt with.

Here's an answer to the American soldier, who, whilst home on furlough recently, upon being asked what the Newfoundland summer was like, replied to the effect that he did not know, because he had been asleep all that day. Here is the answer and an explanation all in one. Some local wit said, "It's not a summer, it's just last year's winter warmed over."

"BLACKOUT,"
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

During the last several months all of the fellows of this local have been like the proverbial little ants preparing for winter. Many of the jobs have been quite some miles from Galveston and many Brothers now swing along the highway with a shiny new house car in tow, setting it down wherever the job may be.

L. U. No. 527 during the past year has had its share of good fortune in the amount of work for its members. The membership of the local, like practically all locals throughout the country, has been gaining proportionately with the amount of work created within its jurisdiction.

Swinging along up to the present time, we note the passing of Labor Day. Incidentally this year plans for our gigantic parade were delayed for a week due to the weather, but although held a week later it was acclaimed one of the most beautiful and largest parades ever held by the affiliated labor organizations of this city.

Each local organization entered a decorated float based on a patriotic theme, blending in with the work of the craft and the part it was playing in national defense.

The inside wiremen are busy in the different plants being built throughout the state. The marine department at this writing is

beginning to swing along at a lively clip, although activities for a period of 15 days at the dry dock plant were nil due to plant officials refusing to abide by the Gulf Coast standards agreed upon at the New Orleans conference. It seems that the main item was for labor to give all—industrial capital nothing. At the present time, however, all men are back at work under a tentative setup and a complete settlement of difficulties in progress.

The armature winding branch of the trade is also getting its share of the plum.

Over the past week-end L. U. No. 527 held its annual barbecue for its members, and as always a merry time was had. Many a juicy pound of delicious cow and lamb were consumed, not to mention the gallons of ice cold beverage that is so indispensable at such affairs.

Ending up with mention of the main topic of interest throughout our country today—the war—I unhesitatingly state, due to contact with Brothers from over the whole country, notwithstanding attacks made against us as a labor organization, of subversive activities and such, that are being hurled by labor baiting politicians, that the I. B. E. W. is "Semper Fidelis."

VIDO SUCICH,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

Owing to the pressure of business, work and other events that have occurred during the past two or three months, letters from Local No. 617 have been conspicuous by their absence of late.

Through the efforts of the Building and Construction Trades Council, the Contractors' Association, and other bodies, we are now in a defense area and will be able to get building material on a priority basis. Being in a defense area means that we will be able to get back on the home building program that looked for a while as if it might shut down completely. If the real estate "hogs" can be made to keep the price of lots down where they belong it will help out a great deal.

The government has set a \$6,000 ceiling on building of homes and if the price of a lot will cost one-third or more of this we can see that the home building will not amount to much.

In checking over the price of building lots we found that lots that could have been bought for \$400 to \$600 six months ago are being held up to \$1,000 and \$1,600 now. At such prices for lots we do not look for many homes to be built under the \$6,000 ceiling placed by the government in this area.

Rents are also at a premium and no places to be had, so the worker who would and could work on the defense program and in the ship yards is being held up by these real estate and rent racketeers.

Many of the workers on these projects are traveling as far as 30 miles each way every day in order to get a place to live that is within his means and at that they pay at least \$40 or \$50 a month for rent.

We have been told that the government is to put a ceiling on costs but ponderous machinery moves slowly so this emergency may be over and forgotten before that is done.

I am enclosing a poem that was written by Mrs. J. P. Crown, wife of our business manager, Brother J. P. Crown. Mrs. Crown has written poems before and we have enjoyed reading them. Brother and Mrs. Crown have one of their boys now in the service so they have a special warm spot in their hearts for the boys who are with

him. This poem was published in our local San Mateo Gazette and is titled "Yoo Hoo."

They're a healthy lot of men

In our Army and Navy, too,
So don't hesitate to reply with a smile
When they happily call "Yoo Hoo."

They may be strangers in your hometown
And a wee bit homesick, too,
So give them a smile, an encouraging smile,
When they give you a happy "Yoo Hoo."

They stand for defense of democracy
So that ours may remain a land of the free.
Our love and respect to them is due
And we gladly reply to their friendly "Yoo Hoo."

Hats off! Three cheers! And a happy "Yoo Hoo"

To the boys in the khaki and the boys in the blue

The hope of our nation rests with you.
We're proud to salute your cheerful "Yoo Hoo."

P. C. MACKAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello everybody, back again. Reading the paper tonight, September 2, 1941, I glanced at an article that caught my eye.

"September 2, 1916: Prevention of the threatened railroad strike through an Act of Congress seemed assured tonight after the House by an overwhelming vote had passed the Adamson Eight Hour Law, the Senate agreeing to take a final vote the following day."

Twenty-five years ago this happened; it was a fine move by our fathers and forefathers that helped provide this condition for the workers of our country. This law has stuck. It has lengthened the lives of our Brothers and paved the way for happier times. During the present administration many laws have been passed also to help our Brothers, and we should be on the alert every moment to see that the man with the axe does not try to dissect any part of these laws that were provided for our workers. I'm sure that every single law will bear its part of the fruit when given an ample amount of time.

Now Brothers, the same question right in the middle of another turmoil revolves around our men, for better wages and conditions. What will be the outcome of this parley that our representation will get. I'm sure we will soon know. This 85 cents per hour for nearly 25 years for the railroad shop crafts certainly needs fumigating. It does not cover the cost of necessities.

I think to improve our conditions and to make our members take a more active part in the work, we should be allowed to vote and pass upon all questions pertaining to increases in pay, our conditions and the elections of all officers of our organizations. We should be allowed this privilege of electing our representation, not just paying our monthly dues and letting a board decide what to do and what not to do. This is not democratic and I'm sure right now we are all democratic.

Well, Brothers, I wish to announce another promotion here. It seems to be catching, or in other words growing pains. Mr. Shults, our Brother and boss, has another title hung on him, not only chief electrician here but supervisor of all Diesel work in Atlanta, Ga.

We have received several electricians in our local and the boss, I understand, is looking around for more if he can get them for 85 cents per hour, which is hard to do. No reflection on our members. Our members here are all in a twitter as I said before.

All are guessing, cussing and getting very impatient, for this long drawn out procedure keeps everyone in a stir. I'm sure if it is not satisfactory, our representatives will launch another drive immediately for more money and the betterment of all concerned.

THE SENTINEL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 744, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

Mass meetings have been in the trend of events along the Reading System Lines in the past few weeks, to actuate a modern systematized understanding among A. F. of L. members on how to combat the C. I. O. and its raiding tactics and immature ideology. Chairman Walter Steele is officiating as one of the principal speakers at all of these meetings.

On Wednesday, September 3, Local Federation No. 5 of the Port of New York held a meeting in the Times Square Hotel to seek ideas and support for a mass meeting in New York. Local No. 744 of Philadelphia was represented by Chairman W. Steele, G. Ciarrocchi, E. Gray, J. Hardy, A. Wilson, C. Porr and myself. Brother Steele and myself spoke and pledged support to aid this cause. We traveled 200 miles to attend and liked it.

Brother George Ray, president of Local No. 744, contacts British seamen every day on the water front at Port Richmond in Philadelphia on the Delaware River, and he tells me that those seamen are bent on winning this war with the aid of the U. S. A., but both the seamen and himself are unable to understand just how Hitler came into power. Well, George read this:

Gazing at a large bowl of sauer kraut and spec in a dining car at Brenner Pass, high in the Alps, Hitler said to his cut-throat, stab-in-the-back pal,

"Hoch Benito, dott iss vott I always say, de vorking people dey are dumb. Dey do not know vott is de education in de labor movement. Dott is vy vee are supreme in de Europe." Mussolini, stirring his spaghetti and over-seasoned meat balls, suddenly poised his chin at a 45-degree angle and replied,

"Datsa right, Adolf, I-ma have men shot to death because da strike atta da bigga Fiat Works. I-ma not permit dos men getta education in da labor union."

Well, that's the answer. Lack of knowledge in labor unionism and separation of economic power ushered in dictatorship in Europe. The A. F. of L. offers to you the kind of education you need to stave off the onslaught of dictatorship in this country of ours. Education, that's it, education!

Education in a practical and applied sense may be defined as that training which enables one to understand and adapt one's self to material reality. When we say material we remove the question beyond the field of metaphysical philosophy. The primary concern of the average human is to make a living—to survive—and that is purely a material problem. It deals only with material factors of health, education and access to the material means of life. The most important material fact in modern society is completely and deliberately ignored in education, namely that the individual working man or woman lacks the perspective to seek or accumulate the necessary education to evolve from a lower standard of living to a higher standard. This is proved by his infrequent visits to union meetings where educational discussions for his advancement in the present social scheme are rightfully his.

If education is to prepare one to perform the duties of life, as Webster says, it is apparent that we should be educated in the

philosophy of the labor movement. We must work in some industry and the labor union guides us, not as an individual, but as a group, therefore it is logic to give the labor movement more consideration and thought for our own good and security in a democracy. That'll be all.

DAVID H. CROUSE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

After a long drawn-out process on the question of vacations with pay and the 30 per cent wage increase demands, both questions have finally come to a showdown.

President Roosevelt has appointed a fact-finding committee and at this writing the hearing has opened in Chicago where spokesmen for carriers and employees are presenting statements. If all is well and we are bound by law, it should be over by November 1, 1941. The hearings in Chicago will undoubtedly prove that our demands are justified. Nevertheless there will be tremendous pressure by railroad lobbyists. To offset this railroad propaganda we must continuously bring to the President's attention the importance of upholding the morale of the railroad workers by the granting of our demands. In the overwhelming strike vote the membership has declared for a fight to the finish. I am sure our international officers are making all preparations to carry this mandate. Let us hope it won't be necessary to strike; that our demands will be granted.

All eyes are looking forward to the coming convention of the I. B. E. W. to be held in St. Louis in October. Local No. 794 has elected their delegates to the convention with full instructions. This convention will be a historic affair, plenty of new blood with modern ideas, if you please, will be making their debut (da-bu). Many resolutions will be presented, some from Local No. 794. One in particular will ask that a change be made in our constitution, Article XVIII, Section 6, wherein it is stated that apprentices and helpers shall have no voice or vote at meetings or elections. We propose to change this to give them a voice and vote subject to the decision of the local. We keep talking about democracy—let us practice it. Since we ask them to come into our Brotherhood and accept them as dues-paying members, let's show them that they are in a democratic organization and entitled to all the benefits. To disfranchise them; to tell them that they have no voice or vote, it would seem to me tends to discourage them, and may set them off on the wrong foot.

Brothers, history is in the making. Events have changed the whole complex of society. Enemies have become friends, and friends have become enemies. This may sound paradoxical, but nevertheless it is the case. In 1939 we were praising the Finns and condemning Russia as an aggressor. Now we are against Finland and favoring Soviet Russia. I do not intend to make any comments on this subject, suffice it to say events speak for themselves. On Labor Day, 1941, all sections of organized labor joined in condemning Hitlerism as World Enemy No. 1 of trade unionism and all democratic institutions. President Roosevelt expressed the sentiments of the vast majority of the American working people when he said:

"No group of Americans has realized more clearly what Nazi domination of the world means than has organized labor—what it means to their standard of living, their freedom, their lives. No group has a greater stake in the defeat of Nazism, in

the preservation of the fundamental freedoms, in the continuance of democracy throughout the world."

W. S. McLAREN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-814, CLINTON, MO.

Editor:

Local No. B-814 is still going strong even though we have not made the JOURNAL, excepting a few widely spaced times. At the recent election of officers the following were elected:

President, H. O. Prewitt, Clinton, Mo.; vice president, F. J. Richardson, Trenton, Mo.; business manager, Ervin Wilson, Clinton, Mo.; recording secretary, Glenn Kincaid, Warrensburg, Mo.; treasurer, Earl Dody, Clinton, Mo.; financial secretary, Edwin Luallin, Clinton, Mo. Executive board members: O. C. Bradshaw, Clinton, Mo.; Rolla Cox, Lee's Summit, Mo.; A. C. Williams, Trenton, Mo.; John May, Chillicothe, Mo.; Ralph Crotchett, Nevada, Mo.; Duncan Sutton, Warrensburg, Mo.

The newly elected officers are all well qualified for their respective duties and we hope they will succeed in steering a straight course for the local during their time of office. It is true that all new officers aspire to great things that will be done, and they are always doomed to some disappointments, and no doubt our new officers will be no exception. We think, though, that our new officers will have a good batting average when their terms have ended.

At a recent meeting the local voted to invest some of its surplus cash in a defense bond, thereby doing what we could to help the cause of democracy. We should all be thankful to the utmost that we live in a country where we can assert our rights, because had we not have been permitted to do this, our standard of living would not be what it is now.

Business conditions, which naturally reflect working and job conditions, are not touching the sky as in some parts of the country. Our scope of operations is mostly out of the defense projects with the exception that we do border on the Kansas City and Lake City areas. Because of the priorities existing in materials for construction work, this phase looms up as a dark spot in employment in our major line, that of utility construction. We hope this condition will ease up so that new construction work can be accomplished, and line work not be confined to maintenance because of material shortage.

At present our local is negotiating a new contract with the Missouri Public Service Corporation. We expect the new contract will be one that will be fair to both the company and the union members, this being the only kind that will work. Of course there will be a lot of work involved in getting everything covered and trying to think up conditions that may come about in the future but we know our new officers will see that everything is taken care of.

LEO BOYLAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

September issue of the JOURNAL just came in a few days ago and now it's time to send in another letter.

Guess by the time the October issue reaches us the I. O. convention will be over and I am sure our delegate, Brother J. H. Kirshain, will be able to bring the local some interesting information.

Our secretary, Brother Morrison, has received some literature from a Railway Department of C. I. O., Detroit, of an organiz-

ing campaign they intend making on the railroads. Sounds like there is a "nigger in the wood-pile" somewhere, especially at a time when our wage demands are up waiting for a decision. I believe they are on the wrong track this time, for the rank and file of railway shop crafts are loyal to the A. F. of L.

There are some pictures of the different shopmen in groups posted on our foreman's office in the power house, that were taken some years ago. Looking them over closely you will notice boys who were serving their apprenticeship then and are now journeymen. Sometime look again and see if you can find our foreman, R. T. Lord, and a number of the others. I was surprised and saddened to count the number of our fellow workmen who have passed to the Great Beyond. In our shop alone, of the old timers, there were Brothers C. L. Clyatt, F. C. Phillips, L. L. Hunt and Bob Smith. Yes, old pictures are interesting.

I must mention our only retired member, Brother M. T. Staats, who was always a faithful one. Hope he is enjoying good health with Brotherhood and railroad pensions. What a blessing for veteran members.

Congratulations to the new "bridegroom craneman."

J. R. BOYLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1087, COOKEVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Our letter to the JOURNAL for the first time is to introduce Local No. B-1087 to this organization, and get acquainted with other locals.

Local No. B-1087 is composed of operators and linemen of the Southern Continental Telephone Co. of the Cookeville Tennessee district. We began organizing during the month of April of this year. At the present time we have 100 per cent membership of eligible employees. Our agreement was signed and made effective July 1, 1941. Our main point in the agreement was seniority security. We were also able to secure a 10 per cent raise for most all employees, and six legal holidays and two weeks vacation off with pay.

Our officers are: President, Edd Burnette; vice president, John Riggs; recording secretary, W. C. Henry; financial secretary and treasurer, T. J. Kuykendall.

We all had to work hard and fast to get this far so quickly. So to celebrate our success most all of our members with several invited friends met at Monterey, Tenn., for a chicken dinner August 15. Brother T. J. Kuykendall served as toastmaster, introducing the speakers, which consisted mostly of one member from each office making a short talk. Our special speaker of the evening was E. C. Warner, retired plant manager from Cookeville, Tenn. He talked on the progress that had been made in the telephone industry. After the speaking the tables were arranged for card playing, which created quite a bit of interest and lots of fun. Dancing was also enjoyed by many.

Since this is my first effort on my new job, I will not keep you any longer. So long until next time.

W. C. HENRY,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1189, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Ye Airway scribe has returned to work after an illness of almost two months, which explains why no items were in the last two issues. L. U. No. B-1189 and assembly department please accept my thanks for your thoughtfulness while I was away. Thanks to all who sent cards and called on me or

(Continued on page 561)

IN MEMORIAM

J. O. Heffner, L. U. No. 780

Initiated March 7, 1941

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 780, record the untimely death, July 30, 1941, of our friend and Brother, J. O. Heffner; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Heffner we realize the loss of both a good friend and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 780, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

ALEX GRAHAM,
R. A. MEADOWS,

Columbus, Ga. Committee

Edward J. Phippen, L. U. No. B-53

Reinitiated July 13, 1937

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward J. Phippen.

Whereas in the passing of Brother Phippen L. U. No. B-53 loses a true and loyal member, whose kind deeds and noble character are most appreciated by those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. B-53 extend our heartfelt sympathy and deepest regrets to the bereaved family of our late Brother in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the bereaved family, a copy sent the International Office for publication in the official Journal, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our regular meeting; and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our late Brother, Edward J. Phippen.

JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,
CHARLES STAPLETON,
D. C. MOSBY,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

Marvin O'Neal, L. U. No. B-108

Initiated October 17, 1940

We, the members of L. U. No. B-108, with a feeling of profound sorrow and regret, record the sudden and untimely death of our young friend and Brother, Marvin O'Neal; and

Whereas it is our very earnest wish to express to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our heartfelt sympathy; and

Whereas we wish to convey to Marvin's family and friends, the feeling that we share in their great loss, as he was a very true and loyal Brother, as well as a friend to all who were fortunate enough to make his acquaintance; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to the memory of our departed friend and Brother.

E. V. PORTER,
Financial Secretary

Tampa, Fla.

John Crow, L. U. No. B-106

Initiated January 30, 1900

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-106, record the passing of our last charter member, Brother John Crow.

Whereas we, the members of L. U. No. B-106 have lost one of our true and loyal Brothers; be it therefore

Resolved, That the membership extend its sincere sympathy to his sister, Ella Crow, in her time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the minutes of our meeting.

H. J. LOOP,
F. C. BALL,
L. BARTON,

Jamestown, N. Y. Committee

Fred B. Ridgway, L. U. No. 802

Reinitiated September 9, 1918

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 802, mourn the passing of Brother Fred Ridgway, a charter member of our organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regret; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect for him, and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

J. FRASER,
W. K. BROWN,
J. R. HYDE,

Moose Jaw, Sask. Committee

Peter Edward Martin, L. U. No. 505

Initiated April 8, 1941

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local No. 505, record the death of our departed Brother, Peter Edward Martin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to his mother and relatives who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

A. D. DENNEY,
H. ROGERS,
L. R. LADNIER,

Mobile, Ala. Committee

Robert Theo Hearrell, L. U. No. 338

Initiated November 12, 1940

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Robert Theo Hearrell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

M. B. YOUNG,
B. W. BALDWIN,
ROGER Q. EVANS,

Denison, Texas. Committee

Mary Daidone, L. U. No. B-1031

Reinitiated July 1, 1939

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. B-1031, record the death on September 2, 1941, of our departed friend and Sister, Mary Daidone; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Sister in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to her bereaved family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

COLLIS DAVIS,
Recording Secretary

Chicago, Ill.

Hardy MacDonald, L. U. No. 709

Initiated August 8, 1940

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 709, record the passing of Brother Hardy MacDonald; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silent meditation for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved family, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal for publication.

C. VAN BUSKIRK,

Liverpool, N. S. Recording Secretary

Harry C. Bush, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated August 10, 1937

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harry C. Bush; and

Whereas L. U. No. B-9 has lost in the passing of Brother Bush one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

FRANK P. O'BRIEN,
RALPH A. BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

James J. McCarthy, L. U. No. 761

Initiated March 14, 1935

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 761, record the passing of our beloved friend and Brother, James J. McCarthy, who was taken so suddenly while performing his duty, September 9, 1941.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in respect to his memory, our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that the members shall stand in silent meditation for one minute as a mark of due respect.

STANLEY J. POWERS,
Greenfield, Mass. Recording Secretary

Charles S. Schmuck, L. U. No. 1261

Initiated July 10, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1261, record the passing of our Brother, Charles S. Schmuck, in the faithful performance of his duty on this day, September 11, 1941.

Resolved, That the meeting stand in silent meditation for one minute in respect of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the bereaved family of our late Brother Schmuck; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local, and a copy sent to the family of Brother Schmuck, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

LESTER KELLER,
CECIL GRACE,
HERBERT SUTCLIFF,

York, Pa. Committee

Albert Brills, L. U. No. B-1166

Initiated November 29, 1939

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1166, record the passing of our Brother, Albert Brills; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

LESTER CAMPEAU,
EDWARD GRANGER,

St. Paul, Minn. Committee

Harry V. McCormick, L. U. No. B-304

Initiated May 13, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-304, record the passing of Brother Harry V. McCormick; whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That at our next regular meeting we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

ALVIN C. HARRISON,
Topeka, Kans. Recording Secretary

Lloyd R. Batchelor, L. U. No. B-431

Initiated May 9, 1922

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we record the passing of our Brother, Lloyd R. Batchelor, who died August 31, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife and a copy to the official Journal for publication.

REX HARPSTER,
RALPH KNAPP,

Mason City, Iowa.

Committee

William Bedle, L. U. No. B-1083

Initiated June 24, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1083, record the passing of our friend and loyal Brother, William Bedle, who was called from us on July 25, 1941; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to his family and friends and to extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

GEORGE SMITH,
JOHN GOUGH,

Matawan, N. J.

Committee

John Eovino, L. U. No. B-1083

Initiated June 24, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst Brother John Eovino, who had the courage to carry on his work up to within a few hours of his passing from among us. We pay tribute to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of our expression of heartfelt sympathy and regret be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication;

Resolved, That a copy be spread upon the minutes, also that we stand for a minute in silence as a tribute to his memory;

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

GEORGE SMITH,
JOHN GOUGH,

Matawan, N. J.

Committee

Enos C. Frisk, L. U. No. B-23

Initiated March 31, 1937, in L. U. No. 110

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. B-23, record the death, September 10, 1941, of our departed friend and Brother, Enos C. Frisk.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

HARRY RICE,
RALPH HOWARD,
CARL MEINKE,

St. Paul, Minn.

Committee

William H. Rowley, L. U. No. B-17

Reinitiated June 2, 1921

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William H. Rowley; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-17 has lost in the passing of Brother Rowley one of its true and loyal members; be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-17 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-17 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-17, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM P. FROST,
C. E. HALL,
C. M. HEDGECOCK,

Detroit, Mich.

Committee

Lloyd Fawley, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated July 1, 1936

Whereas it is with deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-9, record the passing, on August 18, 1941, of our worthy Brother, Lloyd Fawley; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the bereaved family of our departed Brother our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their time of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ERNEST MANN,
HOMER BROWN,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Harry J. Appell, L. U. No. B-926

Initiated February 1, 1938

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of Local No. B-926, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, Harry J. Appell, who was called from us on September 10, 1941; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to his wife and to extend to her our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local meeting, a copy be sent to his wife, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

ARCHIE D. MATTOON,
BURNHAM W. ANNIS,
ANTHONY P. BOBALA,
WALTER J. J. MIFFITT,

Chicopee, Mass.

Executive Board

Bernard Adams, L. U. No. B-124

Reinitiated December 28, 1933

We, the members of Local Union No. B-124, record the passing of Brother Bernard Adams with a sincere feeling of sorrow.

Whereas those of us who knew him more intimately may remember him as a Brother who was always considerate of his fellow men.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing to them our sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the members of his family and entered into the minutes of the local union, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

J. H. CARR,
C. A. LANTZ,
FRANK J. MURPHY,

Kansas City, Mo.

Committee

J. E. Perry, Jr., L. U. No. 432

Initiated June 21, 1941

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken suddenly from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother and friend, J. E. Perry, Jr.; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Perry L. U. No. 432 has lost a lovable and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body assembled, stand in reverent silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CLYDE C. CROUSE,
J. H. WATTS,
GROVER UPTON,

Columbia, Miss.

Committee

Jesse L. Tally, L. U. No. 558

Initiated December 5, 1937

On June 5, 1941, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst Brother Jesse L. Tally.

Brother Tally proved himself a worthy, true and loyal member of our local, also sincere in the principles for which we are organized, and it is with sorrowful regret that we, the members of Local No. 558, pay our last respects to his memory.

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy be placed on the minutes of this local.

GEORGE E. JACKSON,

Sheffield, Ala.

Financial Secretary

Lester T. McCament, L. U. No. 417

Reinitiated November 4, 1917

We, the members of L. U. No. 417, with a sincere feeling of sorrow, record the passing through the valley of the shadow of death of our Brother, Lester T. McCament.

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to his wife and family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication, and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

A. J. KOEHN,

Coffeyville, Kans.

Financial Secretary

William L. Glaser, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated November 14, 1916, in L. U. No. 61

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, record the passing of our friend and Brother, William L. Glaser, who for many years had been a true and loyal member; and

Whereas it is our desire to recognize the great loss to our organization in the passing of our Brother and express our appreciation of his loyalty to the cause of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deep sympathy to his family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy incorporated in the minutes of our lodge, and a copy sent to our International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

C. W. ATWATER,
G. A. KOEPKE,
L. B. HOFFMAN,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

Robert G. Perry, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated February 29, 1896

The passing onward of Brother Robert G. Perry brings to Local Union No. B-9 a deep sense of sorrow and a loss that will not quickly be healed, for his intense loyalty to our organization and activity in its support has been far above that of an average member. It is in grief that we realize his absence from us, and miss the friendship that was ours.

Whereas we feel that we have lost a loyal member and a good friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this time of their sorrow, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and one to the International Secretary for the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full on the minutes of Local Union No. B-9.

JOHN LAMPING,
A. VERSCHAVE,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Frank B. Mart, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated September 21, 1900, in L. U. No. 49

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. B-9, record the death, on August 3, 1941, of our departed friend and Brother, Frank B. Mart; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM WALLACE,
CHARLES J. CONLEY,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Frank S. Scott, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated March 2, 1926, in L. U. No. 332

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-9, record the untimely death of Brother Frank S. Scott; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

WILLIAM STOKES,
JAMES BIRMINGHAM,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

J. M. McCarthy, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated November 23, 1920*

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-9, record the passing of our true and loyal Brother, J. M. McCarthy, who was called from us on June 14, 1941; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to his family and friends and to extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
FRANK P. O'BRIEN,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Phillip Scheurich, L. U. No. B-18*Initiated November 10, 1937*

In recording the passing of Brother Phillip Scheurich, the members of Local Union No. B-18 realize the loss of a true Brother and loyal member; and

Whereas it is our desire to recognize our loss in the passing of Brother Scheurich and express our appreciation of his loyalty to the cause of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deep sympathy to his loved ones in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our lodge, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

C. W. ATWATER,
G. A. KOEPKE,
L. B. HOFFMAN,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

Philip J. Clark, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated November 4, 1919*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother, Philip J. Clark; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9 has lost in the passing of Brother Clark one of its loyal members; be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

James G. Slatter, L. U. No. B-83*Initiated June 29, 1915, in L. U. No. 61*

Local Union No. B-83 extends deepest sympathy to the bereaved family and friends of Brother James G. Slatter, who has been taken from our midst, and in an endeavor to be of some comfort to the bereaved we dedicate the following:

"When nothing whereon to lean remains,
When strongholds crumble to dust;
When nothing is sure but that God still reigns,
That is just the time to trust.

" 'Tis better to walk by faith than sight,
In this path of yours and mine;
And the pitch-black night, when there's no outer light
Is the time for faith to shine."

WILLIAM H. HOLT,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Press Secretary

John C. McGonnell, L. U. No. 1024*Initiated August 17, 1923*

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1024, record the passing of our Brother, John C. McGonnell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

D. M. DONOVAN,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Recording Secretary

Matt H. Trew, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated December 4, 1917*

We, the members of Local Union No. B-9, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Matt H. Trew, who died on June 18, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family of our late Brother, who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

WILLIAM STOKES,
HANK BROWNSWORTH,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

George H. Gordon, L. U. No. B-57*Initiated November 3, 1938, in L. U. No. B-58*

It is with a deep feeling of regret and sadness that we are called upon to pay the last respects to our departed Brother, George H. Gordon; and

Whereas in the death of our Brother, Local Union No. B-57 realizes it has lost one of the true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

KEITH R. THOMAS,
ARTHUR E. WILLIAMS,
SHARP C. GILLESPIE,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Committee

Kenneth Flynn, L. U. No. B-125*Initiated August 6, 1935, in L. U. No. 77*

Another loyal member has answered the final summons, and Local Union No. B-125 mourns the passing onward of Brother Kenneth Flynn. His loss will be sincerely felt by his many close friends in the Brotherhood.

Local Union No. B-125 extends to his loved ones the heartfelt sympathy of mutual loss and the condolence of sorrowing friends.

The charter shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Flynn, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

LYNN FURBUSH,
C. C. RHODIG,
LE ROY E. DONNELLY,

Portland, Oreg.

Committee

J. H. Harte, Jr., L. U. No. 508*Initiated February 15, 1938, in L. U. No. 177*

Whereas it is appointed unto man once to die, therefore, it being our Heavenly Father's will, He has chosen from our midst our beloved Brother, James H. Harte, Jr. Let us pause through respect and admiration of his manly readiness and noble defense of things that are admired in a Brother member and workman.

Whereas we, through this medium, wish to express to the family and friends our deepest regret and sympathies on the passing of our esteemed Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 508 stand in silence for a period of one minute in his honor, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal, and a copy be made a part of the minutes of this local union; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter shall remain draped for a period of 30 days.

W. L. FERRELL,
A. W. THIOT,
C. S. WESTCOTT,

Savannah, Ga.

Committee

Victoria Bolek, L. U. No. B-1031*Initiated August 16, 1937*

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. B-1031, record the death, on September 9, 1941, of our departed friend and Sister, Victoria Bolek; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Sister in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to her bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days

Chicago, Ill.

COLLIS DAVIS,
Recording Secretary**William C. Korol, L. U. No. B-949***Initiated January 27, 1941*

In that Almighty God, with His infinite wisdom, has deemed it necessary to remove from our midst our Brother, William C. Korol, it is with sincere sorrow and regret that we of Local No. B-949 record his passing.

In remembrance of him, we express our heartfelt sympathy to the members of his family; and be it

Resolved, That the members stand silent for one minute at their next regular meeting as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the members of his family and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

W. H. FOARD,
WALTER R. SHAMP,
HAROLD L. GRANNUM,

Austin, Minn.

Committee

Stephen O'Handley, L. U. No. B-1089*Initiated July 5, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we record the death of our esteemed Brother, Stephen O'Handley; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that our membership stand for one minute as a silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-1089, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

NORMAN W. KENNEDY,

President

JOHN E. MUGGAH,

Sydney, N. S.

Secretary

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM SEPTEMBER 1, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1941

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O.	W. C. Fisher	\$1,000.00
136	C. B. Skelton	1,000.00
I. O.	D. Nolan	1,000.00
865	O. E. Merbach	825.00
302	William E. O'Neil	1,000.00
719	R. Scheer	1,000.00
3	G. Roehkus	825.00
589	C. M. Earl	1,000.00
I. O.	F. E. Alderman	1,000.00
972	G. R. Polen	1,000.00
702	F. E. Cox	1,000.00
53	E. J. Phippen	825.00
212	W. R. Ridmann	1,000.00
130	E. Drent	1,000.00
613	R. D. Long	1,000.00
345	C. W. Williams	1,000.00
243	R. W. Bissett	1,000.00
613	D. H. Bignardi	1,000.00
185	J. J. Hartnett	1,000.00
I. O.	W. D. Jones	1,000.00
I. O.	E. J. Hanke	1,000.00
38	A. H. Weber	1,000.00
134	J. R. Kent	1,000.00
186	F. J. Lawrence	300.00
64	D. Danielson	1,000.00
508	J. H. Harte	650.00
5	E. F. McCosby	200.00
332	G. W. Medlock	825.00
926	H. Appell	650.00
692	F. W. Trickey	825.00
352	R. D. Sherd	1,000.00
125	K. P. Flynn	1,000.00
I. O.	E. J. Brophy	1,000.00
134	C. L. McNee	1,000.00
I. O.	F. D. Luce	1,000.00
I. O.	H. Von Sellen	1,000.00
605	H. B. Scott	650.00
326	J. F. Pawuette	1,000.00
488	Thomas J. Cleary	650.00
324	Thomas J. Hunt	650.00
9	L. G. Fawley	825.00
887	D. S. Campbell	1,000.00
134	Herbert T. McGannon	1,000.00
245	W. J. Friedell	1,000.00
I. O.	Joseph J. Duffy	1,000.00
18	William L. Glaser	1,000.00
23	Enos C. Frisk	825.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
454	W. D. Sullivan	1,000.00
281	R. M. Sandifer	1,000.00
I. O.	Emma E. Case	1,000.00
761	James J. McCarthy	1,000.00
103	John J. O'Hearn	1,000.00
552	George M. Henry	1,000.00
17	William Rawley	1,000.00
26	Carl C. Haussener	1,000.00
501	Michael Fritech	1,000.00
124	Shirley E. Spake	1,000.00
213	Vernon Carney	1,000.00
787	Samuel L. Hill	650.00
353	Clarence C. Wartmen	1,000.00
83	Carl C. Hannema	150.00
561	F. K. Cleary	1,000.00
316	Felix Young	150.00
		\$56,475.00

GREAT REVOLUTIONIST

(Continued from page 517)

system of machine production from defeating its own purpose and producing social chaos, as it tended to do during the years of depression, by excluding the great mass of men from its benefits.

But in order to appraise the nature and social importance of the success of organized labor's struggles, there must be borne in mind another profound development which has accompanied mechanization. Machine production requires a concentration of capital which in turn results in a centralization of economic power and control. This circumstance has in part caused, and is in part the result of, the enormous growth in the number and size of corporate enterprises.

The corporation has changed the relationship between an owner and his property to an extent that is probably greater than the changed relationship between the worker and his tools and the product of his labor. Through the corporate instrument property belonging to hundreds of thousands of individuals is controlled by a mere handful of men. This is the modern form of absentee ownership. Its defects may be worse than the older forms because even when the owner becomes aware of abuses and has a will to correct them, he is helpless to do so. Several corporations are so huge that each controls assets of greater value than the combined wealth of the total inhabitants in more than half of the United States. Some corporations have annual incomes exceeding the revenues of the central governments of nations rated as world powers.

This centralization of power is also characterized by evasive responsibility for its exercise. The greater the corporation is, the less is the influence of the individual stockholder. Yet again, the greater the corporation is, the smaller is the proportion of ownership necessary to exercise control over it. The relative factors of control are generally known only to those on the "inside," and with the myriad devices for disguise even the top executives are sometimes kept in ignorance of the actual source of corporate power and policy.

This centralization of power and the evasive responsibility for its use and abuse are integral parts of organized labor's many-fronted struggle to make the machine serve a wholesome social purpose. The political power which these aggregations of wealth possess often exceeds their economic power, and thereby threatens to defeat the aspirations of a political democracy. To attain its objectives, therefore, labor has

been obliged to extend its activities far beyond mere matters of wages and hours.

Safer and healthier conditions of work, of course, became an elementary objective in view of the increased hazards of fast moving machines. But even so elementary a goal was strongly resisted and required years of educating the public and the legislative representatives of the people. Though much remains to be done in this direction, workmen's compensation, safety and inspection laws have finally been enacted. These achievements obviously redounded to the benefit of the unorganized as well as to the organized workers and to society at large.

No field of social activity remained uninfluenced by the increasing complexities of technology. The individual citizen became increasingly helpless to influence or even understand the new forces gathering so much power in economics, government and law.

Organized labor thus became a major force contributing to stability amidst growing confusion. To protect its members from the tragedies of industrial accidents and increasing insecurity, labor evolved systems of life-insurance, sick benefits and old-age pensions. Few of these systems were operated on an absolute financial basis such as governs commercial insurance. The higher standards of mutual help and fraternal obligation determined their operation. In addition to the direct benefits flowing from these systems of mutual help, however, labor drew from this experience a greater insight into the so-called mysteries of finance. Such knowledge supplemented that which labor was learning to collect as a basis for its immediate purposes in collective bargaining. Among the by-products of these efforts is the long-needed social security program. But most important, labor was acquiring an intimate and expert knowledge of the economic and non-economic forces which make up modern society, and was becoming a most efficient agency in social research.

The acquisition of knowledge and its useful application, however, are separate problems. Dependent upon public support but nevertheless unable to get a fair hearing in the advertising-supported press, labor has found it necessary to establish its own press, its own press services, and to develop its own journalists. Necessity has made organized labor one of the most vital educational forces dedicated to the services of democracy.

In these and other fields labor has not achieved perfection. But it is on the road. The doctrine of trade unionism is the doctrine of cooperation, and the practice of cooperation is the practice of democracy. In a democracy the sphere of labor's activity is unlimited for labor is bound to support all that enlarges, improves and increases mankind's prospects of happiness. In such direction there are no bounds.

THAT HISTORIC DAY

(Continued from page 527)

While in the employ of the Bell Telephone in Minneapolis and St. Paul he organized its employees, much against the wishes of Superintendent D. G. Reynolds, and to Finnell's credit he won the superintendent's respect and friendship.

E. C. Hartung, first vice president, and Grand Secretary-Treasurer Kelly also contributed to the number of locals organized in the following year, their score being locals in Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Joseph, Mo., and

Terre Haute, Ind. In addition to this, Brother Kelly had the job of getting out constitutions, rituals, charters and all kinds of supplies, and as he says, "there was not a dollar in sight." The convention had established a low per capita, 10 cents a month, and this kept the treasury far too slim for the needs of a growing union.

T. J. Kelly, at one time "when the very life of the organization depended on it," mortgaged his household effects and building association stock to meet the union's expenses. He was a careful secretary, and all the early records of the Brotherhood are contained in his handwritten ledger. Brother Kelly, too, had ambitions for the union, and in 1892 succeeded in establishing "The Electrical Worker" as its official journal, acting as its editor in addition to his other duties. He continued in office until 1897. For many years thereafter he was a regular contributor to the magazine as press secretary of Local Union No. 1.

Henry Miller left St. Louis at the close of the convention, making his way to the convention of the American Federation of Labor which met in Birmingham, Ala., in December, where he obtained a charter for the I. B. E. W. and a far-reaching jurisdiction over all types of electrical work. He did not return to St. Louis but worked south to New Orleans, and from there eastward to Boston, then west to Chicago where the second convention was held in November, 1892. At this time he reported the establishment of locals in Birmingham, New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, two in Cincinnati (Nos. 13 and 14), Columbus, No. 15 and Cleveland No. 16; then Detroit, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Washington (No. 26), Baltimore, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Paterson, Newark, Brooklyn, Syracuse, New York, Albany, Utica, Rochester and Buffalo.

We are indebted for much of this material on the early history of the Brotherhood to Hugh Murrin, who was a charter member of L. U. No. 16, which he assisted Henry Miller in organizing. Brother Murrin later became press secretary of L. U. No. 283 of Oakland, Calif.

Like so many others in a dangerous trade, Henry Miller came to a tragic death in the prime of manhood. After two years as grand president, during which time he paid his own expenses, he was voted the office of grand organizer with allowance of \$75 a month. However, he never ceased to work as a lineman.

An energetic and useful life was brought to an abrupt close on July 11, 1896, while he was at work for the Potomac Electric Power Company. Knocked from a pole by a shock of 2,200 volts, he landed on his head, and the cause of death was given as concussion of the brain. He was buried on July 14 at Glenwood cemetery, Washington, D. C. Although so full of forethought and generosity for his fellow workers, this man had laid up little or nothing in earthly goods for himself. Funeral expenses were paid by his employer.

Many cities had known this man, many tall poles had been raked by his spurs. He had taken the risk of going into strange places relying on his ability to find work while he carried the gospel of his faith to the men of his trade. As Brother T. J. Kelly wrote in the Electrical Worker, "for four years to write the history of Henry Miller was to write the history of the Brotherhood." The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers would not exist today had not devoted men expended their energies and their resources in service of an ideal of brotherhood.

PRE-CONVENTION MEETING

(Continued from page 541)

amined the records and found that the applicant had been employed for more than 20 years, and it was moved and seconded that the pension be granted. Motion carried.

The International President reported on the agreement entered into between the Building Trades Department and some departments of the U. S. Government, which agreement made the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor the bargaining agent for all construction work being done by the government departments

in the existing emergency. Also discussed with the council were the controversies existing, and the efforts of certain employers and corporations to take advantage of the existing situation. It was the consensus of opinion that the officers should continue their endeavors to have all electrical work on defense projects done by members of the Brotherhood, as was always done prior to the existing emergency.

The executive council approved the bronze memorial to be placed on the grave of the first national president of this organization, Henry Miller, in commemoration of the

Brotherhood's fiftieth year of existence, as the organization's tribute to Henry Miller's faithful and energetic work in our behalf.

It was moved and seconded that the International Secretary stand instructed to communicate with all parties having matters before the executive council, and advise them of the council's actions on their questions. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the council adjourned sine die.

CHARLES M. PAULSEN,
Secretary.

PENSIONS GRANTED

I. O.	L. U. No.	L. U. No.	L. U. No.
I. O. Barber, Charles	3 Brimlow, George W.	16 Schlange, William	136 Roberson, E. M.
I. O. Burns, George F.	3 Brod, George H.	17 McConnell, Harry J.	164 McGillivray, Daniel
I. O. Bush, Charles A.	3 Byron, William E.	26 Robinson, Willis B.	193 Armbruster, Herman R.
I. O. Chase, William A.	3 Cheiks, Charles	34 Lineback, Fred	195 Kruschka, William
I. O. Clark, Sam E.	3 Fais, George	38 Chapple, William Thomas	195 Spaeth, Christian
I. O. Dahl, Clifton C.	3 Ganzenmuller, Eugene	38 Solloway, Daniel W.	202 Glawson, John E.
I. O. Danton, Fred H.	3 Gilchrist, Joseph	38 Weikamp, Frank	213 Dunham, Lloyd E.
I. O. Gamage, Raymond D.	3 Hanley, Martin J.	39 Hart, Anthony Joe	213 Johnson, Charles
I. O. Gardiner, Walter T.	3 Hayden, Marcus L.	39 Montague, Clarence	213 Jones, Edward
I. O. Gleason, James P.	3 Heise, Thomas	39 Snodgrass, J. M.	288 Moore, F. H.
I. O. Graves, Earl W.	3 Hildebrandt, Chris	41 Moran, Michael G.	309 Robison, Tobe
I. O. Hawkes, Wilson E.	3 Hoyt, Walter	45 Stickney, Harvey H.	309 Zachritz, Andrew
I. O. Hossfeld, John	3 James, Charles M.	52 Hebring, William	325 Holden, Charles I.
I. O. Jeffers, Frank	3 Kimball, Ralph G.	58 Kern, Julius	340 Scott, William N.
I. O. Lowton, John L.	3 Mundinger, William	59 Patton, Joseph E.	397 Clayton, E. St. Clair
I. O. Lyon, Frank C.	3 Neff, Luther C.	83 Miller, Benjamin R.	409 Hosfield, H. R.
I. O. McGillivray, Daniel A.	3 Neitzel, Henry J.	86 Merrell, Harry F.	418 Kidder, Martin L.
I. O. Marsh, Henry S.	3 Nielsen, John	101 Berkley, David B.	465 Hanrahan, William T.
I. O. Monahan, Henry M.	3 Peck, L. Herbert	101 Sweeney, Clarence S.	465 Havens, Charles C.
I. O. Morrison, Nelson W.	3 Poole, Charles	103 Bjornson, Edwin N.	483 Beattie, William
I. O. Morrissey, Joseph D.	3 Sullivan, William J.	103 Curley, William J.	483 Levenhagen, Ernest
I. O. Murphy, J. S.	3 Sutherland, George M.	103 Sawyer, Leon E.	494 Krieger, Phillip C.
I. O. Norton, Edward S.	3 Teevan, John F.	104 Corbett, Denis T.	501 Bleeker, John, Sr.
I. O. O'Sullivan, Philip R.	3 Travis, George W.	104 Davis, William	713 Bauer, Edward
I. O. Pennington, Emit B.	3 Tuttle, William A.	104 McKenney, George A.	713 Benjamin, Peter
I. O. Quinn, Bartholomew	3 Weaver, Ralph	104 Veal, Samuel	713 Blakley, John
I. O. Rader, Dallas T.	6 Alexander, Richard G.	125 Graves, William O.	713 Gray, Ulysses G.
I. O. Rigney, Edward	6 Stark, C. W.	125 Nylander, Andy	713 Halbauer, Charles
I. O. Segsworth, Charles	9 Blake, John A.	124 Gallagher, John	713 Lueck, Julius
I. O. Sherden, Christ	9 Cornell, Peter A.	134 Kindred, William E.	713 Meyer, S. C.
I. O. Smith, James	9 Green, Charles H.	134 McElheny, Ray	713 Peterson, Paul T.
I. O. Stephenson, William C.	9 Hogan, William	134 Mahoney, Patrick	719 Beauchemin, Louis E.
I. O. Strnad, James M.	9 Hunter, Charles W.	134 O'Brien, Frank	725 Haggard, Oren E.
I. O. Symonds, Louis Luke	9 Johnson, Samuel	134 Patwell, Burten H.	729 Horton, William H.
I. O. Turney, Frank W.	9 Jones, Louis A.	134 Quinn, Stephen	734 Bannister, James T.
I. O. Waidner, Franklin	9 McCarter, Charles F.	134 Raclofski, Jacob	798 Kilbourne, William H.
L. U. No.	9 Peterson, Edward	134 Randolph, John	863 Jones, Lewis
1 Bowler, George F.	9 Sullivan, James	134 Weir, John A.	912 Koeth, Henry
1 Kinney, Edward B.	9 Taverner, B. F.	134 Wiedemann, T. J.	1037 Spencer, John H.
3 Bradley, William B.			

UNION IS BASE

(Continued from page 513)

Boulder Dam, Bonneville, with projects in Arkansas and other sections of the country, have greatly changed the economic aspects of the electrical industry of which the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is a part. Public power is no new thing. Throughout the world—in Sweden, Switzerland, England and other countries—the state has for a long time owned generating plants, railroad systems and other industries. But the resistance to this trend has been great up to 1929 and now this resistance appears to have collapsed, and we are face to face with new proposals of publicly-owned units of production. The Brotherhood has adjusted itself to this new type of economy and has proposed and supported labor relations setups in the public power field that appear to be practical and acceptable to both management and labor. At the same time the private utilities have accepted unionization so that the electrical generation branch of the electrical industry, both in the public power and private power fields, is virtually totally organized under the International Brother-

hood of Electrical Workers. The government has frowned upon monopolistic tendencies in the private power field and there is now going forward the process of decentralization of centralized near-monopolies.

Those contrasts sharply present themselves as between the world of 1929 (Miami convention world) and the world of 1941 (St. Louis convention world). The Brotherhood has made great progress during the last 12 years. It has quadrupled its membership. It has met all of its financial obligations. It has been a leader in research, labor journalism, in the philosophy of the labor conference and in accepting responsibilities inherent in the holding of power. It can be rightly said that the Brotherhood has made intelligent adjustments to the new order without losing its balance or going over the deep end. It can approach the future with moderation and equanimity.

21ST CONVENTION

(Continued from page 514)

for the union throughout the next few years, and internal disagreements arose to retard the growth and progress of the Brotherhood.

The eleventh convention, held in Rochester, N. Y., in 1911 and the twelfth, held in Boston, Mass., in 1913, reaped the consequences of dissension and attendance was poor. In 1913, reconciliation was effected and growth and progress again lifted their heads and surged upward in the union cause.

St. Paul, Minn., entertained the thirteenth convention in 1915, and in 1917 Atlantic City, the convention spot of the world, was chosen for the fourteenth meeting of the Brotherhood. This convention showed that the membership of the organization had increased from 23,500 in 1913, the year in which reconciliation was reached, to 57,112. In four years membership had more than doubled. By 1919 when the convention met again, this time in a city of the deep south, New Orleans, La., membership had increased to 121,792.

The sixteenth annual convention, like a homing pigeon, again returned to the mother city of St. Louis, and there, in 1921, a most successful convention was held. Montreal, Canada, claimed the 1923 convention, the only one to be held outside Old Glory's portals. In 1925, the West clamored for the

opportunity to entertain the Brotherhood, and Seattle, Wash., was selected for the eighteenth convention of the I. B. E. W. The nineteenth convention was held in Detroit in 1927 and the twentieth and most recent in Miami, Fla., in 1929.

This Miami convention was truly a triumph for electrical unionism. It was a glorious meeting with 451 enthusiastic delegates carrying on the ideals of the Brotherhood which had been fostered through all the years since the first convention, in 1891. In 1929 there were 664 unions organized—664 working groups that sprang from a single unit.

A long procession of 20 conventions—marching onward through the years! Contemplating these 20 conventions raises a question in our minds. Why do men hold conventions? Why do men come from great distances and at great expense to meet with other men? Just for what seems to be a great amount of talking? There, the answer is found right in that last question. Men want to meet with other men; they want to discuss their problems, air their theories, work out their plans with others. They want to elect officers who will guide them wisely and represent them fairly. They want to

formulate rules which will serve to make a nation a safer, happier place. They sometimes go from the ridiculous to the sublime. At the first convention, in St. Louis, it was agreed that only corn-cob pipes could be smoked during the convention, and in the next breath the delegates were voting for the creation of a national union, and they poured into it life and strength and hope and gave it the moral stamina that has kept it intact for 50 years. Conventions blend the elements of earth and spirit and turn out the rules, the plans, the models by which men live.

Depression put an end to I. B. E. W. conventions by referendums initiated by the membership, but only for a time, for all who knew the Brotherhood also knew that there would be another and another and another, stretching through all the years that there is a Brotherhood.

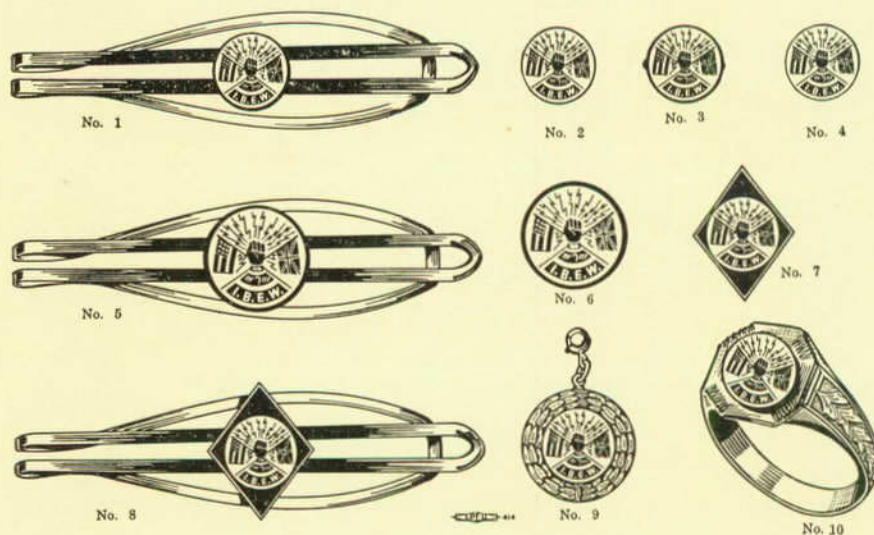
So now this twenty-first convention of the I. B. E. W. will be opened in October to climax the conventions of all those other years. Contrast this convention with the very first one. It presents a very different picture. Delegates representing an organization now 200,000 strong will arrive by streamlined automobile and train and plane.

They will come to a beautiful modern city quite unlike the St. Louis of the horse and buggy days. They will be housed in skyscraper hotels equipped with every convenience. They will hold great meetings; they will hear stimulating speeches; they will have grand entertainments. They will represent 1,065 groups of workers, 1,065 local unions where once there were only 10. All this will be quite different from the conditions that accompanied the little convention of 1891.

But there is one thing that will have remained the same throughout the years, one thing that modern times and conditions, inventions, depressions, wars, have not and cannot change. And that is the spirit of the men who make up the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—that spirit of fellowship, of idealism, of loyalty to a cause. That same spirit that dominated Henry Miller and the other pioneers will bring these new unionists from the four corners of our continent. And we like to think, and in our hearts we know, that the same convictions that made early delegates bum their way to conventions will just as surely bring these Brothers of a newer day to the mother city of St. Louis—even if they have to hitch-hike. From the snow-capped north of Alaska and Canada, across the warm western waters from Hawaii, from the south as far as Panama and from cities great and small along our eastern coast, they will journey to this twenty-first convention and they'll carry out the purpose for which all worthwhile conventions are convened. They will plan and discuss and formulate the policies of their union, which policies, we must remember, are for a whole great industry, the greatest industry of any century.

The results of this convention may be more

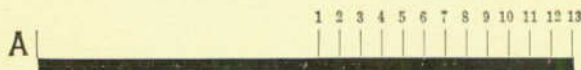
ENAMELED EMBLEMATIC JEWELRY FOR I. B. E. W. MEMBERS



(All Cuts actual size)

TO FIND FINGER SIZE FOR RING

Use narrow strip of paper or string and fit around finger. Place strip on this scale, one end at "A." The scale number reached by other end of strip indicates size. Then enter the size with order.



No. 1—Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie Clasp.....	\$.80
No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button.....	.85
No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies).....	.60
No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button.....	.60
No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp.....	1.75
No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button.....	1.00
No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button.....	1.50
No. 8—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp.....	2.25
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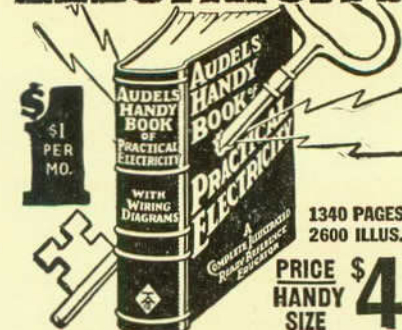
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significant than any casual observer would ever realize. New methods, new ideals will develop and a new spirit of brotherhood will be generated. We must not forget that "man does not live by bread alone." Regulations of wages, hours, conditions of work which will be discussed are tremendously important, but that feeling of fellowship and of union that will emerge from this convention will build a morale that will last through the years to come. And whatever those years may bring in joy or in sorrow we can rest assured that when unionism's golden bell rings out the years that mark the I. B. E. W.'s centenary, time will find the men of the Brotherhood as strong, as courageous and as gloriously loyal as her stout-hearted men of the century passed.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 554)

telephoned. Thanks also to Elsie Ewing for all her friendly deeds.

On the sick list since last issue were Sister Mildred Fisher, Brothers Mike Krispin, John Mrojiniski and Tony Michaels, the last having undergone an operation and now back at work. The Grim Reaper again visited and bereaved the following members: Sister Irene Boyd (father), Nellie Snodgrass (sister), and Helen Lango (mother). L. U. No. B-1189 offers deepest sympathy and hopes you may find some solace in the thought "Your loved ones have but gone on before."

Many of our members took extended trips on their vacation, going to Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, Pennsylvania, New York, as well as various parts of Michigan and Canada. A group went to Cedar Point and from all reports really enjoyed themselves.

The new contract with the management has been signed. A few improved working conditions and a small raise were received. The committee who negotiated this contract had a real job on their hands. Before we criticize them for their inability to get some of the things for which we asked, let us consider whether we could have done a better job. The least to do is give them our backing. Remember, they have to abide by it the same as we.

Quite a number of our members are laid off due to the inability to get enough material to maintain our normal production and a lack of defense orders.

As reported by Stooze:

Why does Sister Josephine Jagielski carry needles and thread in her purse? Ask her! Came in handy on the boat, didn't they, Jo? Sister Bess Holloway has changed her name to Wissing, having middle-aided it in June. Best wishes for a happy future. Sister Clara Bocian is wearing a lovely diamond on the proper finger. One look at her bright smile which radiates happiness wins our best wishes. Also understand it may be a spring wedding. Heard that Sisters Virginia Baranek and Hattie Niedbalski were winners of "quite a neat sum" on the numbers. Lucky you!

Brother Elmer Wallace, please tell all of us the story about those "high pocket" trousers. No fair that Eunice should be the only one to know. Also Elmer, some one, I can't tell who, asked me to please ask you how you liked "working for a living" now that you are down stairs. Brother Jim Dennis is working in Elmer's place as final inspector.

Special:

The Duke of Toledo deserves praise for his article on the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. Wonder if he saw a party looking for her husband at the Labor Temple after the C. I. O. parade Labor Day? She had a C. I. O. banner. Secretly, Duke, please tell me what words like, for example, "Pan" mean, coming over the air late at night. Got somep'n to do with Edison trucks?

L. U. No. 8—To you may we say "orchids" for helping out Uncle Sam by buying defense bonds. Quite a little sum, too!

To our boys in camp: "Hello from the Airway Gang!"

EVA C. SHAW,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1203, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor:

Local Union No. B-1203 is in!

In a certified election conducted by a representative of the National Labor Relations Board, the union was victor by an overwhelming vote of 175 to 29.

This culminated a four months' struggle with the company, which used every conceivable means to disrupt our fight for collective bargaining, from employing malicious propaganda, continuous riding of the employees, to attempting to install dual unions in the plant. This in itself took weeks, arousing the fury of the rank and file of the union.

Arbitration between company and union resulted in a rejection of a wage scale, but later with a few improvements was accepted by the members, along with the signing of the contract, our ultimate goal of five months.

Provisions in the contract included seniority right, one week's vacation with pay, and a 10 per cent raise.

There were various points in the contract which appeared to be in disfavor with the union, but this being our first contract, no

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attempts were made for revisions and subsequently it was voted upon and accepted.

At our last monthly meeting, the following officers were inducted into office: Local's representative, August Martin; president, Wilfred Galarneau; vice president, Popkin Krekorian; secretary, Paul Francis Arnold; financial secretary, Louis Goodman; recording secretary, William Citrone, and seven members to the executive board. By-laws, composed of 13 articles, were made, discussed and approved.

Thus Local Union No. B-1203 adds itself to the ever-increasing number of unions on the I. B. E. W. list.

POPKIN KREKORIAN,
Press Secretary.

CANADA'S I. B. E. W. HISTORY

(Continued from page 529)

These first letters and reports are most interesting to browse through. They combine the serious business of battles with contracting and utility companies and the struggle for union recognition, better wages, hours and working condition, with descrip-

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tions of interesting union entertainments, delightful little personal notes, and throughout all a decided spirit of idealism and conviction in a cause. Every letter was a boost for the Brotherhood. Let us give an excerpt at random from one or two:

From L. U. No. 114, Toronto, Canada, under date October 9, 1900:

"Booming! I should say so! We had the first of our series of open meetings last Friday. The best of speakers from the Building Trades Council and Trades and Labor Assembly were there to help us out. They told our audience most of the benefits of the organization, so much so that they came right up to the front in a body and paid their initiation fee."

From a report of the third international vice president, December, 1901:

"In the trouble between the linemen and the Cataract Power Co., of Hamilton, the men returned to work in a body at 10 hours with 10 hours pay.

"The members of Local Union No. 105, of Hamilton, are to be congratulated on their gentlemanly conduct in the struggle they have had for their just rights, which under the circumstances they are entitled to, and instead of getting \$1.75 for 10 hours they should get \$2.75 for eight hours. Men who have to go out in all kinds of weather and handle 2,000 volts are not to be envied."

Union enthusiasm and manifestation of friendship between two great nations are evidenced in the following communication from L. U. No. 85 which appeared in the November Journal, 1902:

"A year ago there were only the masons' and bricklayers' unions here and since that time the I. B. E. W., the carpenters, machinists, iron workers, plumbers and steam fitters have been organized, and in a very

short time the Soo will be just as good a union town as some across the creek.

"We had Labor Day here, too. We did our best, the same as all the rest. The masons, the I. B. E. W., and the carpenters marched to the ferry and crossed to the American side, where we met our other Brothers in a large body. We marched to the Masons' hall, where we all received a dinner ticket at their expense. We then joined the parade and were just as good looking as the rest. We were used white, and it will not be forgotten, and when it comes to our turn we hope to be able to treat Uncle Sam's boys as well as John Bull's were treated."

There is a bit of ironic humor in the next excerpt from L. U. No. 93, of Ottawa, in a letter dated December 2, 1900:

"The new 12,000-volt arc circuit is taking away a scab now and then, but leaving the good union men to finish up the work."

A suggestion as to some of the difficulties which the early Canadian organizers experienced, is to be found in a letter from Vice President Hurd written in January, 1902. He had just returned from a visit to L. U. No. 71, of Quebec, and in his communication he pays tribute to its officers, especially to O. E. Legare, its president, for his never-tiring efforts to push his local to the front, and for his patience and perseverance in translating the ritual and constitution of the I. B. E. W. into French. He says "You can understand what a job that would be, and how necessary it was, when there were only two or three in the local who could understand English."

The friendly interest that the Canadian locals took in their American Brothers is crystallized in a little human interest story. When a member of the I. B. E. W., Harvey Burnett, of L. U. No. 18, Kansas City, lost his legs in an unfortunate accident, the Canadian Brothers sent donations toward a fund to purchase artificial limbs for him.

Their interest in the Brotherhood proper and their cooperation in all its enterprises is evidenced often in these early records. An example of this is found in a notice printed in the JOURNAL for May, 1902.

"Prize of \$25.00 for the best charter design was awarded to Brother J. C. Green, of Local No. 182, Montreal, Canada."

Throughout all the early days of organization, there is one to whom a great deal of credit for the success of the union in Canada is due. That person is H. J. Hurd, of Local No. 114, of Toronto, who became third vice president of the I. B. E. W. shortly after the advent of the unions there. He represented the Canadian locals at the St. Louis convention in 1901 where he was elected an international officer. The JOURNAL said of him: "Our new vice president, H. J. Hurd, has done more towards organizing the electrical workers in Canada than any other member of the I. B. E. W." Brother Hurd was untiring in his efforts to bring the union to Canada and to bring with the union all the idealism and courage for which its leaders have ever been noted. The fruits of his efforts speak for themselves, for in a year or two the number of local unions had doubled and all were making substantial gains.

At a later date, the person to whom we must pay tribute for the growth and success of the Canadian unions, is E. E. Ingles, international vice president for the first district since 1918. Mr. Ingles has served Canada and the union cause faithfully for 23 years. He has only recently been made a director of the Wartime Housing Limited, a branch of the munitions and supply service in the Dominion of Canada. In these days of trial it is very fitting that labor and her representatives should play an important

part in the defense efforts and toward that all important V—Victory.

In every activity of the I. B. E. W. the Canadian Brothers have stood side by side with their American Brothers to accomplish the work that had to be done. In 1923 Canada entertained the international convention of the Brotherhood in Montreal. This was a well-attended meeting and all who attended were lavish in their praise of the Canadian members who conducted it. The JOURNAL had this comment to make:

"This convention can well be distinguished as the most harmonious gathering of delegates representing affiliated locals ever assembled."

In 1930 when the I. B. E. W. constitution had to be revised, Canada's representative was Brother Cecil M. Shaw, of L. U. No. 353, Toronto, an earnest and untiring worker in his efforts to bring about the desired end. He is now business manager of the Toronto local.

At the last I. B. E. W. convention, Canada sent 30 enthusiastic delegates to Miami. These delegates offered a cordial invitation to have the next assembly meet in Toronto in 1931. Of course that convention was postponed because of war conditions but we look forward to the day when we will hold a meeting there.

We think no story of the Canadian Brotherhood would be complete without a mention of one of the most loyal members a union ever had, one who has given much to the Brotherhood in many ways and over a long period of years, and in a specific way in his numerous contributions to our JOURNAL. We refer to F. Shapland, initiated in L. U. No. 230, of Victoria, February 13, 1902, better known to all as "Shappie."

This little account could go on for many columns more, paying tribute to many, giving excerpts from interesting letters, telling of growth and development, but space will not permit. However, we must say something of the material growth of the Brotherhood in Canada. There are now 55 active unions, 55 unions with all the enthusiasm, all the vigor and all the loyalty that characterized that first little union in Ottawa and that has fired Local No. 105 through all these years—that spirit that Henry Miller would so delighted to have known.

And we must make mention of those fine men who ably represent Canada in Brotherhood affairs today. In addition to Vice President Ingles, J. L. McBride, of Winnipeg, Man., is a member of the international executive council and there are three competent Canadian representatives, James Broderick, of Montreal, L. A. McEwan, also of Montreal and H. C. Tracy, of Thorold, Ont.

And that is the story, brief though it must necessarily be, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Canada. This story tells something of its humble beginning, something of the men who created it, and something of its progress through the years. The rest you know. The rest is that unwritten, indescribable something that exists in the heart of every union man, that spirit of faith and fellowship that binds Brother to Brother, nation to nation, a relationship not merely material but a relationship bounded by idealism and loyalty to a great cause.

And in years to come when that Victory we spoke of is won, the United States and Canada will stand together in peace to welcome the centenary of the I. B. E. W. and still those hands will stretch out across the miles and through the decades to come and meet in the friendly clasp of Brotherhood.

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70— 411859-909.	B-1— B 185395, 491- 500, B 324811, 583455, 490, 491, 452686, 698, 827, 705, 910, 911, 882024, 589255.	B-50— B 167143, 569463, 489.	194— 759106, 107, 109, 158.	372— 260849, 328518.	637— 664159, 263725.	948— 405997, 406000.
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B-343— 598574.	B-343— 598574.	64— 128906.	B-244— B 734383, 67413.	437— 569231-244.	B-702— 175545, 859, 860, 880, 693171, 220, 722288, 758103.	B-1005— B 338280.
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540— 116211-220.	B-540— 116211-220.	B-66— B 154144, 153, 154, 168, 876, 946, 984, B 155050, B 181558, 444566, 599, 602, 854228, 244, 274, 340, 382, 394, 497, 509, 542, 668, 685, 722, 736, 765, 875, 884, 961.	B-277— 316965-970, 345023, 080, 118, 129, 265, 348171, 226, 594037, 085- 100, 423.	485— 677867, 874.	734— 447354, 635.	B-1076— B 103436, 450, 452, 455.
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HIGH TRIBUNAL MAKES HISTORIC RECORD

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page or otherwise obstruct harmony within the industry. This was a logical development from the council's major premise expressed in the preamble of its Declaration of Principles as follows:

"The vital interests of the public, and of employee and employer in industry are inseparably bound together. All will benefit by a continuous peaceful operation of the industrial process and the devotion of the means of production to the common good."

Accordingly the council established machinery for arbitration. The principles of that machinery are so obviously intelligent that their unprecedented character at the time they were put into practice is now easily overlooked. But the very practical success of the council and the confidence which it inspired may be attributed to the sensible principles and procedures—and to the men who conceived them and put them into practice. The arbitration machinery provided, not only that labor should be represented, but that it should have equal representation, and that all decisions should be unanimous. In lieu of a so-called "disinterested" party sitting on the board, who is usually more interested than informed, the proceedings would be publicly conducted. Finally, the arbitration machinery could be invoked only by the voluntary action of both parties to the difference.

The Council on Industrial Relations designates itself a court. Not a court of law, but of justice. The difference may be readily perceived by considering the first decision rendered by the council. That was in 1921. It was in the same year that the U. S. Supreme Court made those historic but narrow, unsocial, shortsighted decisions arising out of the Duplex Printing Co. v. Deering, and the American Steel Foundries v. Tri-City Central Trades Council cases. It took the Supreme Court almost 20 more years to recognize that employees of an industry do have common interests no less legal than the common interests of employers in an industry, even though such employees are geographically dispersed. The very existence of the Council on Industrial Relations was predicated on a recognition of this reality.

The economic and legal atmosphere being what it was in 1921, the council might easily have decided in favor of a wage cut in the Detroit area, and supported that finding with the sophistry so common in the legal tribunals. But it did not. Another of the fundamental policies of the council prevented such a decision. That policy is expressed as follows:

"Wages should be adjusted with due regard to purchasing power of the wage

and to the right of every man to an opportunity to earn a living, and accumulate a competence; to reasonable hours of work and working conditions; to a decent home, and to the enjoyment of proper social conditions, in order to improve the general standard of citizenship."

That policy and the recognition of the wage earner's right not only to subsistence but to a progressive standard of living, has found constant and repeated expression in the council's decisions. The success of this and the council's other policies is reflected by the increasing number of cases in which these principles are expressly incorporated into working agreements between local unions and their employers. Especially significant of the confidence placed in the council are those provisions in union agreements which, after other procedures fail, entrust matters of difference to the Council on Industrial Relations for determination, and "its decisions shall be final and binding."

After 21 years the Council on Industrial Relations in the Electrical Construction Industry has rendered only about 60 decisions. But their effect is far greater than their number would indicate. Within its sphere, it has properly won for the electrical construction field the designation: "A Strikeless Industry."

It would be impossible to tabulate the wholesome fruits of this joint enterprise. Workers, employers and the public have all benefited in ways beyond the power of statistics to reveal. Among other things the council has constantly emphasized and demonstrated the fallacy of the doctrine that higher union wages necessarily mean higher production costs. It has stressed the duty resting on both the union worker and the union employer of producing more efficiently, with greater skill, and with better management.

Without sound application the highest of principles may shortly degenerate into meaningless platitudes. The fact that the principles underlying the council's creation did not so degenerate is a tribute to the men who founded it and subsequently administered its affairs.

On the I. B. E. W. side, those chiefly responsible for the origin of the council, in addition to President McNulty, were James P. Noonan, Charles P. Ford, H. H. Broach and G. M. Bugniazet. Special credit is due to Charles P. Ford, at that time international secretary of the Brotherhood, who with his vivid appreciation of the often futile waste and hardships incident to strikes, was first and most forcibly impressed with the potential good which might flow from a joint employer-employee organization of this type.

The group in the National Electrical Contractors Association most responsible for the council's origin included L. K. Comstock, Sullivan Jones, John A. Cole, Albert Hixon, J. G. Livingston, Frank Cooper and Earl Stewart. At that time the conception that labor was no less vitally concerned than the employer with the sound progress of industry

had penetrated into the consciousness of few business leaders. That these men did recognize such fact, however, reflects to their credit perhaps even more than in the case of the I. B. E. W. representatives, for from the essential nature of organized labor's objectives such an appreciation was more normal to labor leaders. To those who have any intimate acquaintance with the council's history, its success is inseparably linked with the exceptionally valuable contributions and statesmanship of L. K. Comstock, who has been its tireless champion and chancellor from its original conception to the present.

There are others, too numerous to name, both in the membership of the Brotherhood and among the contractors, who have performed high duties of citizenship through the Council on Industrial Relations. These include the men who have given generously of their time and talent in serving the council in its investigation and arbitration proceedings. They include the employers and union officials who have kept faith with the council, even when its decisions were adverse to their immediate interests. And they include the thousands of workers upon whose honor and productive capacity all social institutions must of necessity depend.

The Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry is an outstanding example of cooperation. The essential element in the practice of cooperation is mutual confidence. The best evidence of the council's promise of a future no less successful than its past is its present membership. The following men bear that responsibility and trust with competence:

For the I. B. E. W.:

G. M. Bugniazet
A. L. Wegener
Lawson Wimberly
E. J. Brown
M. H. Hedges

For the I. B. E. W. Employers Section of the National Electrical Contractors Association:

E. C. Carlson
C. L. Chamblin
R. W. McChesney
J. Norman Pierce
L. K. Comstock.

NATIONAL I. B. E. W. SHRINE

(Continued from page 515)

W. A. Jackson	1901 to 1903
F. J. McNulty	1903 to 1919
J. P. Noonan	1919 to 1929
H. H. Broach	1929 to 1933
Dan W. Tracy	1933 to 1940
Ed J. Brown	1940 to date

The list of international secretaries is as follows:

J. T. Kelly	1891 to 1897
H. W. Sherman	1897 to 1905
P. W. Collins	1905 to 1912
Charles P. Ford	1912 to 1925
G. M. Bugniazet	1925 to date

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

To celebrate its fifteenth anniversary, *On Every Job* is going back through the pages, skimming the cream of song and story, remembering its pals, past and present—and wishing we had fifteen times as much space as we have here now.

ANNIVERSARY

Soon song and music will fill our ears
When we reach the milestone of 50 years
In the electrical industry—one of the best
Union organizations, that stood the test.
With faith and courage we carried our load
And fraternally have our aid bestowed,
With all our strength, with pomp and pride
Shoulder to shoulder with the true and tried.
We'll climb the armed poles of God
And dare to tread the path untrod
From our beginning to feeble-aged years
To accomplish the dream of our pioneers.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,
L. U. No. 39.

* * *

There seems to be a lot of talk about line-
men brave and bold; about the grunt who
bears the brunt, and digs all the daw-gone
holes. I know they weather all the storms,
they're on hand when trouble occurs—but
they couldn't wire a bungalow unless they
had a pair of spurs. Now we don't get much
publicity, we don't weather the storms or
rain, but give us a hickey and a piece of pipe,
and I'll betcha we'll write your name.

B. J., L. U. No. 124.

* * *

LOST MOTION

There is a guy at our plant, and he's an
awful chump. He'll talk for hours about the
work he does around our dump, but when you
look around to see the evidence of much you'll
find his jaw worked hardest. Do you know of
many such?

AL VAUGHN,
L. U. No. 617.

* * *

POINT OF VIEW

"Lord," quoth John Moneybags, rich old gent,
"The rirraff's greed is stunning indeed—
They never seem to be content!"

"Say," drawled Charlie Toiler, "don't ride me!
I'd be content to earn my rent,
And three square meals inside me!"

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3.

* * *

CUTTING 'EM HOT

Two linemen were walking down the street
and passed a very good-looking girl. One
nudged the other and said, "Look who is
here!" He looked over at her and said, "Hi,
Toots!" The other one says, "You never even
drew an arc."

CHARLES MAUNSELL,
L. U. No. 429.

ONE MORE

The examination papers were in and the
president of the local was regarding one of
them with some surprise. "Say," he asked,
"How did you come to mark this candidate's
papers 101 per cent? Don't you know that
nothing can be more perfect than 100 per
cent?"

A new member of the examining board
spoke up: "Sure, but this candidate answered
one more question than we asked."

G. L. MONSIVE,
L. U. No. 595.

* * *

ALL GROWLS

The chap that had charge of the plant
cafeteria was nicknamed "Chief." It seems he
was having a number of kicks on the food.
He was giving the bones left over to the
assistant manager for his dog. The A. M.
said to him one day, "Chief, could you leave
a little more meat on those bones?" The Chief
looked at him a second and then said, By
gosh, is the dog kicking, too?"

S. H. BENBOW,
L. U. No. 58.

* * *

JUST PONDERING

I wish that I was half as good as half my
friends surmise, and only half as bad as some
folks whinner; if some thought me just half a
fool, and some just half as wise, I'd half be-
lieve that I was half a winner. I'd like to do
just half as much as some folks think I do,
and only half as little as some mention; were
I just half a liar or let's say just half as true,
I'd half deserve 'bout half of their attention.

I hope to own just half the wealth which
some think I possess, and gosh! I wish my
debts were half as scattered! If but half the
game was troubles and the other half prog-
ress, I'd half believe that half of life had
mattered.

TIP REYNOLDS,
L. U. No. 65.

* * *

HISTORY REPEATS

Where is the guy that once did say "Give
me liberty or death!" And the maiden fair
that one time said, "Kiss me not, sir, there's
booze on your breath!" The famous guy that
made this crack—a whole speech in one long
breath—is working on a non-union job and
slowly starving to death.

But the maiden fair that was in despair at
the thought of giggle-water is dancing in
some night club, perhaps she's some parson's
daughter. Cigarets once were for wayward
sons; and sister entertained in the parlor,
with mother and dad between the two, while
the beau sweat under the collar. But the
flivver age has changed all this, and youths
are having their fling, doing the same terrible
things that YOU did—yes, mother and dad,
everything!

THE DUKE OF TOLEDO,
L. U. No. 245.

TALES OF A WAYSIDE INN

I'm in the Bucket of Blood the other night,
going a Dick Smith, when who blows in but
three guys all prettied up in the soup and
fish and the high Henries. They line up at
the bar and from their conversation I gather
it's a couple of big shots showing a visiting
Englishman a bit of Chicago night life—
slumming, so to speak.

They're all pretty well oiled and when the
Englishman invites everyone in the drum to
have a drink it gives Manny the Mooch an
idea. He sidles up to the Limey and whines:

"Say, buddie, could ya lemme have a buck?"

"Surely, old chap," says the Britisher. "I'll
let you have a buck. How much is a buck?"

"Er-er-e-r, two dollars," says the Mooch—
and gets it. There is a Santa Claus!

SLEEPY STEVE,
L. U. No. 9.

* * *

A well known, tried and true old timer, who
loves his union better than his family, has
one taste in common with his helper. They
both love rhubarb pie and often share one
with their lunch. The helper was puzzled to
note that his half usually seemed deficient in
rhubarb, while the old timer's had plenty. He
also noted that he was apt to be sent on
some trivial errand just before lunch time.
The next time this happened he sneaked back
and peeping through a knot hole, saw the
tried and true old timer pressing his hand on
half the pie before cutting it.

The pie-man now cuts the pie.

ARNOLD FOX, I. O.

* * *

HI-LINE HOMICIDE

Oh, sheriff, please come out here quick,
there's a line gang playing a dirty trick. I
heard the boss man say to his crew, "Now
listen, boys, here's what we'll do, we'll hang
a guy from yonder pole, and bury a dead
man in this hole."

LINEMAN LENNIE,
L. U. No B-702

* * *

Judge to lineman witness in a power dam-
age suit case:

"Mr. Lineman! In your experience what
have you found to be the best insulator
against dangerous live wires?"

"Space!"

SHAPPIE.

* * *

WILL YOU GIVE ME A RING?

Hello, sister, I'm testing the line,

Hello. Will you give me a ring?

Your voice is as mellow as vintage wine.

Hello, sister, I'm testing the line—

How 'bout tonight, shall we dance and dine?

Or walk in the park where the moon's
a-wing?

Hello, sister, I'm testing the line.

Hello . . . Will you give me a ring?

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

TO ORGANIZE all electrical workers into local unions, to establish an apprentice system, to maintain a higher standard of skill, to encourage the formation of schools of instruction in L. U.'s for teaching the practical application of electricity and for trade education generally. To cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of our craft, to settle all disputes between employers and employees by arbitration (if possible), to assist each other in sickness or distress, to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for our work, and by legal and proper means elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of our members.

—*Early Constitution of International
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.*